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## AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY OR AREA REPORT CONCERNS

Yugoslavia

DATE OF INFORMATION

1945-1958

## "GROUND FORCES OF THE SOVIET BLOC - YUGOSLAVIA"

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SUMMARY (Give summary which highlights the salient factors of narrative report. Begin narrative text on AF Form 112a unless report can be fully stated on AF Form 112. List inclosures, including number of copies)

1. Forwarded herewith is a report entitled: "Ground Forces of the Soviet Bloc - Yugoslavia".
2. This report contains information pertaining to: FPRY laws on national defense, civil defense and the armed forces; construction activities of the Yugoslav Armed Forces; the FPRY military economy; individual military enterprises; a brief review of industrial production for the Yugoslav Air Force and Navy; organization of the Technical Materiel Service; military representation within the administration of RR transportation; military territorial organs by location; and current procedures concerning the shipment of explosives, munition and inflammable liquids at key RR centers.
3. Reproductions of 80 photos, 3 schematic charts, and 14 schematic maps are attached to the report.
4. A list of references is included.

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List of Abbreviations used in this Report

AAD	Antiaircraft Defense
CND	Council of National Defense
EC-AU	Executive Council of Autonomous Unit
FEC	Federal Executive Council
FPA	Federal People's Assembly
FPRY (or FNRJ)	Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia
JNA	Yugoslav People's Army
NDA	National Defense Affairs
PC('s)	People's Committee(s)
PR	People's Republic
PTT	Post-Telegraph-Telephone
REC	Republic Executive Council

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## GROUND FORCES OF THE SOVIET BLOC - YUGOSLAVIA

Laws Pertaining to the Yugoslav Armed Forces and National Defense

The "Law on the Yugoslav People's Army" [i.e. the Armed Forces] which became effective on 5 July 1955, states the following:

Art. 1 The Yugoslav People's Army [hereafter: JNA] is the armed force of Yugoslavia...

Art. 2 The JNA consists of the Ground Force, Air Force and Navy, and is divided into military units and institutions.

Comment\*: According to this article the Ground Force, Air Force and Navy are three separate services of the armed forces which are joined within the JNA as the single armed force of the FPRY... the "military units" referred to in the Law are understood to be the classical military divisions such as: platoons, companies (batteries, squadrons), battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions etc, or corresponding naval units or vessels ... The "military institutions" referred to in this Law are separate military organizational units such as: schools, hospitals, workshops, storehouses, training camps, institutes, bases etc...

Art. 3 The Ground Force, Air Force and Navy are divided into arms and services.

Art. 4 The arms of the JNA are: the infantry, artillery, armored units, aviation, naval units, engineers, cavalry and communication units.

The services of the JNA are: the technical, aviation-technical, naval-technical, chemical, quartermaster, medical, veterinary, transportation, legal, geodetic, financial, administrative and music.

Arms can be divided into types and specialties, and the services can be divided into branches and specialties.

The Arm of Engineers also includes the Branch of Engineers of the Technical Service, while the Arm of Communication Units includes the Branch of Communication of the Technical Service.

Comment: ...various arms can be divided into types; for example, the infantry can be divided into field, mountain, airborne, sea-borne; and the artillery can be divided into field, coastal and antiaircraft... and arms can also be divided into specialties; for example, the infantry can be divided into line, reconnaissance, mountain-reconnaissance, machine gun, mortar etc; and the artillery into reconnaissance, mathematical, topographic anti-tank, mountain etc...

Comments are those of the editors of the abstracted monograph (28)

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The services can be divided into branches; for example, the Quartermaster Service can be divided into the branches for food, clothing, etc...

Some services as, for example, the Food Branch of the Quartermaster Service include even more detailed specialties.

The Navy and Air Force...can have units of other arms within their organization, as for example: the airborne [or seaborne] infantry, coastal artillery etc... Further, certain services, such as the legal, financial and quartermaster, are shared in common by the Ground Force, Navy and Air Force.

Art. 5 The JNA can be in the states of peace, readiness, mobilization and war. During the state of peace the JNA is engaged in peacetime activities aimed at increasing military preparedness; during the the state of readiness the JNA carries out safeguards and measures for a possible change to the states of mobilization of war. During the state of mobilization the JNA, or individual JNA units, are put into wartime composition and in full combat readiness.

The states of mobilization can be partial or general.

Art. 7 The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the JNA. The State Secretary for National Defense Affairs [hereafter: State Secretary for NDA] directs the administration of JNA.

Art 10 The execution of certain duties [of the Supreme Commander]... can be transferred to the State Secretary for NDA... who, in turn, can be authorized to transfer (by the same order of transfer) certain duties (specified in the order of transfer) to other commanders.

Art 11 In executing JNA administrative matters the State Secretary for NDA:

- 1) prepares decrees and plans to be prescribed by the Supreme Commander,
- 2) prepares drafts to decrees to be passed by the Federal Executive Council [hereafter: FEC] and other organs dealing with the JNA,
- 3) directs work connected with preparing the JNA for the defense of the land, as well as work connected with the supply of the JNA (logistics),
- 4) commissions, promotes, appoints and demotes NCOs and military employees,

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- 5) appoints civilians as employees of the JNA and decides when to terminate such employment,
- 6) executes other duties, connected with the administration of the JNA, which are placed within his authority by laws and separate decrees.

The State Secretary of NDA can authorize other commanders to appoint and promote NCOs and class XII through VIII military employees, to appoint and demote NCOs and class XII through III military employees, and approve the employment of JNA civilian employees up to, and excluding, the class VI pay grade classification.

Art 12 In executing his JNA duties the State Secretary of NDA directly carries out the acts and decrees of the Federal People's Assembly [hereafter: FPA], the FEC and the Supreme Commander, and is responsible to the FEC for the execution of laws and decrees of the FPA and the FEC; and to the Supreme Commander for laws and decrees emanating from the Supreme Commander.

#### Military Territorial Organs

Art 14 Militarily the territory of Yugoslavia is divided into: army [JNA] districts [oblast], military districts [okrug], and military sectors [otsek], where corresponding military territorial units are located.

Comment: The military division of the PPRY territory is carried out according to mobilization, operational, and tactical needs while simultaneously taking the political and administrative divisions of the country into consideration. The administrations of military districts and sectors are territorial organs of an exclusively military nature, which perform JNA administrative affairs authorized by Art. 15 of this Law. The commands of army [JNA] districts, however, perform both administrative work and carry out command duties within their authority. Thus the commands of army districts are, simultaneously, military territorial organs of the highest level and the commands of the military units and institutions deployed within the area of the army districts.

Art. 15 The military territorial organs:

- 1) keep draft records,
- 2) conscript civilians for the JNA,
- 3) organize and direct the conscription of draftees for the JNA,
- 4) perform mobilization work, as prescribed in separate orders,

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- 5) are charged with providing instructions, and controlling premilitary training and work connected with mobilization-which is within the authority of county (municipal) people's committees [see below],
- 6) keep records of the riding, pack and draft animals (and their equipment), and transportation construction equipment (and spare parts and tools), which is designated for use by the JNA,
- 7) and execute other duties placed within their jurisdiction by the FEC, the State Secretary of NDA and the Supreme Commander.

Military territorial organs perform their functions on the basis of and within the framework of laws and decrees - and according to the orders and directives of the State Secretary of NDA.

Art 16 JNA personnel are divided into regular and reserve classifications.

Art 17 The regulars of the JNA include: soldiers, cadets of military academies, actives NCOs, active officers, active military employees, and civilian employees of the JNA. Sailors, Pfc's and Corporals are covered by the term "soldiers" in this Law, unless otherwise specified.

Comment: Civilians in the service of the JNA are various experts [professional persons] who perform professional work (in JNA units and institutions) which does not call for a military background and for which military persons are not needed.

Art 18 The JNA reserves include: soldiers subject to the compulsory military obligation, reserve NCOs, reserve officers, and reserve military employees.

Art 31 The highest JNA rank, that of Marshal of Yugoslavia, is accorded the Supreme Commander. The remaining ranks are as follows:

- 1) for soldiers: Pfc and Corporal;
- 2) for NCOs: Sergeant, Class I Sergeant, Senior Sergeant, Class I Senior Sergeant, and Sub-Lieutenant,

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## 3) for officers:

for the arms (other than Navy) for the Navy  
and branches

## a) junior officers

Second Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant
First Lieutenant	Corvette Lieutenant
Captain	Fregate Lieutenant
Class I Captain	Battleship Lieutenant

## b) senior officers

Major	Corvette Captain
Lt. Colonel	Fregate Captain
Colonel	Battleship Captain

## c) generals and admirals

Major General	Kontra-Admiral
Lt. Col. General	Vice-Admiral
Col. General	Admiral
Army General	Fleet Admiral
General	--

Art 32 The JNA has 12 classes of military employees.  
Classes are designated by roman numerals.

Art 33 The class ranks of military employees are equivalent  
to the following ranks:

- 1) classes XII, XI, X, IX, VIII - NCOs: Sergeant,  
Class I Sergeant, Senior Sergeant, Class I  
Senior Sergeant, and Sub-Lieutenant;
- 2) classes VII, VI, V, IV - junior officers:  
Second Lt., First Lt., Captain, and Class I  
Captain;
- 3) classes III, II, and I - senior officers:  
Major, Lt. Colonel, and Colonel. A NCO or officer  
is considered senior to a military employee of  
equivalent rank.

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Art. 37 There are in existence, for the purpose of staffing the JNA with NCOs, officers and military employees, schools for active NCOs, schools for active officers and schools for reserve officers. The schools for active officers are: 1) military academies, or or schools for officers of particular services; 2) schools for improving qualifications; 3) advanced military academies.

The Supreme Commander orders the organization of other types of military schools.

Art. 64 The staffing of the reserves of the JNA with soldiers subject to the compulsory military obligation is covered in a separate law.

Comment: See articles 51, 82, 85-87, of the Law on National Defense [see below for Art. 82, 85, 86].

Art. 65 The staffing of the JNA NCO reserves is effected by:

- 1) transferring active NCOs to the reserves,
- 2) promoting corporals to the rank of Reserve Sergeant,

Art. 66 The staffing of the JNA officer reserves is effected by:

- 1) transferring active officers to the reserves,
- 2) promoting reserve NCOs (graduates from the school for reserve NCOs) to the rank of Second Lt. ...

Art. 67 The JNA military employee reserves are staffed by:

- 1) transferring active military employees to the reserves,
- 2) promoting military employees... (28, pp. 113-157)

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The "Law on National Defense [of the FPRY]" which became effective 6 July 1955, states the following:

Art. 1 With the goal of preparing and safeguarding national defense this Law prescribes: the method and condition of organizing and mobilizing all human and material resources of the FPRY; the duties of citizens, the obligations of state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations. It names the state organs charged with the preparation and execution of decisions and measures pertaining to national defense.

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- Art. 2 It is the duty of all citizens to defend the FPRY... and the duty of all state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations to carry out national defense decrees and measures.
- Art. 3 Certain state-owned, cooperative-owned and privately owned materiel, in addition to that of social organizations can be used for the needs of national defense, as prescribed in this Law.
- Art. 5 The transition from the state of peace to the states of readiness, mobilization or war and the partial or full execution of the measures prescribed for those states by this Law, can be ordered only under the threat of a direct attack on the country, in the event of such an attack, and in the eventuality of meeting FPRY obligations to the United Nations Charter, or to other international agreements or treaties concluded in harmony with the UN Charter.
- Art. 7 With the proclamation of the states of mobilization of war, censorship of the press, mails and other media of communication are introduced in accordance with regulations passed by the FEC pertaining to the above states.
- Art. 8 All state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations as well as all citizens, are required to safeguard, as military secrets, all information and statistics of a military nature which they learn in connection with duties they are assigned to discharge pursuant to this Law - or which they learn in any other way.

#### Organs for Directing National Defense

- Art. 9 National defense affairs are conducted, within the limits of their authority, by the President of the Republic, the FEC, the Council of National Defense [hereafter: CND], the State Secretary of NDA, and other state organs prescribed by this Law.

These state organs execute duties placed within their jurisdiction on the basis of and within the framework of the Constitution, laws and decrees.

Comment: The organization of the administration of national defense does not require the creation of a separate system of organs in addition to certain state organs already in existence ...which have been assigned more detailed national defense duties within the scope of their general jurisdiction...and, therefore, the term "other state organs" refers to all state organs; federal, republic and local.

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**Art. 10 The President of the Republic:**

- 1) confirms the basic plans for the country's defense;
- 2) determines measures for the technical phase of defense;
- 3) orders the states of partial readiness or partial mobilization;
- 4) orders evacuation from parts of the country;
- 5) carries out other national defense duties placed within his authority by the Constitution and by law.

The President of the Republic presides over the CND and directs its meetings.

With regard to item 1 of this Article the CND is the advisory body to the President of the Republic.

**Art. 11 The FEC:**

- 1) is concerned with the execution of national defense measures, supervises the work of state administrative organs, institutions and economic and social organizations related to those measures and coordinates their work;
- 2) proclaims general mobilization or war in the event of an armed attack on the FPRY or in direct execution of international obligations, and general readiness when there is a threat of war;
- 3) issues decrees pertaining to measures necessitated by the states of readiness, mobilization or war;
- 4) issues directives regarding the work and responsibilities of state administrative organs in carrying out CND decisions;
- 5) establishes, in harmony with CND plans, the organization and authority of all administrative organs and institutions in the event the states of readiness, mobilization or war are proclaimed.
- 6) passes decrees pertaining to preparing the mobilization of the country for defense purposes;

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- 7) performs other national defense work placed within its authority by the Constitution and by law.

The FEC can authorize the State Secretary of NDA to supervise the execution of certain tasks under item 1 above.

Art. 12 The CND:

- 1) confirms plans for the organization and mobilization of the country's human and material resources for defense, and makes decisions in that regard;
- 2) determines measures for coordinating the activities of the administration with those of national defense;
- 3) confirms the draft of national defense requirements during the drafting of the federal Social Plan and federal Budget;
- 4) confirms drafts of decrees pertaining to national defense;
- 5) performs other national defense duties placed within its jurisdiction by the Constitution, by law, and by decrees.

Art. 13 The decisions passed by the CND are signed by the President of the Republic. They are binding for all state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations, and directors of economic enterprises. The supervisory organs of economic and social organizations are responsible for their implementation.

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Art. 14 The CND has its own Secretariat... which implements and prepares the work of the CND, prepares drafts of drafts of decisions, supervises the execution of CND decisions... and has the position and jurisdiction of a secretariat of the FEC\*

Art. 20 The State Secretariat of NDA:

- 1) performs national defense work within its authority;
- 2) cooperates with other state organs in the preparation and implementation of plans for the mobilization of human and material resources and recommends the approval of such plans as well as other measures relating to national defense needs;
- 3) recommends, to the FEC, setting up economic organizations for national defense work, prepares drafts for the production programs or construction, expansion or investment plans of these organizations and recommends measures for adapting the production of other economic organizations [i.e. plants and factories etc.] to national defense needs;
- 4) initiates [recommends] the passage of national defense laws and decrees, and assists in their preparation...

\*According to the "Decree on the Organization and Function of the CND", which became effective on 25 April 1956, the CND elects its Vice-President from the ranks of those CND members who are members by virtue of their [governmental] position. The State Secretary of NDA holds the position of Secretary of the CND; in his absence, it is held by the Chief of the JNA General Staff.

The CND has its own Secretariat (supervised by the Secretary of the CND) which is charged with the technical and administrative work of the CND. The Secretary supervises the work of the CND, calls meetings, and, within limits allowed by the CND, appoints employees to the Secretariat of the CND.

According to the "Decree on the Organization and Authority of the CND Secretariat," which became effective on 25 April 1956, the affairs of the Secretariat of the CND are conducted by the Director of the Secretariat, who is appointed, from the military, by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the Secretary of the CND. The Director of the Secretariat of the CND is directly subordinate to the Secretary of the CND. Further, in dealing with the CND, republic and local defense organs... send their reports, data, recommendations and observations through the Secretariat of the CND (29, No. 18, 25 Apr 56, pp. 315, 316.)

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Art. 21 The execution of specific national defense duties in the republics or autonomous units are directed by the Republic Executive Council [hereafter: REC] or the EC of the autonomous unit [hereafter: EC-AU].

The above executive councils perform national defense measures placed within their authority by the President of the Republic, the FEC or the CND.

National defense measures to be carried out in the territories of counties (municipalities) or srez-es are performed by srez or county (municipal) people's committees [hereafter: PCs], which also aid military organs in discharging their duties.

Art. 22 ...With regard to the direct execution of national defense measures, the REC and the EC-AU must organize national defense committees, while the srez PCs organize national defense commissions. The REC and the EC-AU can also organize national defense commissions in individual municipalities (counties)... More detailed decrees regarding this matter... are passed by the FEC\*.

\*The "Decree on the Organization of Committees, Commissions and Republic and Local Organs of National Defense Administration", effective 11 July 1956, states:

...Republic national defense committees will be established by RECs, and national defense committees of autonomous units by EC-AUs. Srez national defense commissions will be established by srez PCs... and, if authorized, municipal national defense commissions will be established by municipal PCs...

National defense committees are charged with: 1) execution of FEC laws and regulations and CND orders and measures relating to organizing and mobilizing resources and forces for national defense; 2) issuance of instructions to and coordination of the national defense work of administrative organs and economic and social organizations; 3) other national defense work as prescribed by the FEC or CND.

The national defense commissions are charged with: 1) direct execution of national defense laws and regulations relating to organizing and mobilizing human and material resources for national defense needs; 2) Execution of activities connect with compulsory military training, paramilitary training, and other activities, within the authority of PCs, dealing with armed forces mobilization; 3) assisting srez and municipal PCs in civil defense, territorial defense, evacuation and requisitioning; 4) executing other national defense work prescribed by the executive council or the State Secretary for NDA...

The republic administrative organs of national defense are the republic secretariats for national defense, which have the position and authority of secretariats of the executive council. The local administrative organs of national defense are the secretariats of the srez PCs. These secretariats, as the professional and executive organs of national defense committees or commissions, prepare the data needed for the issuance of orders pertaining to mobilization preparations. (29, No. 29, 11 Jul 56, pp. 551-553).

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Art. 23 ...The president of an executive council presides over a national defense committee...

Art. 24 ...The president of a national defense commission is selected from the membership of a srez PC, with the approval of the president of a REC or EC-AU.

Art. 25 Military persons selected by the State Secretary NDA become members of national defense committees, commissions, or their organs.

Art. 26 On the recommendation of the CND the FEC can establish military delegations within federal administrative organs, institutions and certain economic organizations - for the purpose of coordinating their work with national defense needs.

The FEC can, upon the request of a REC, pass a decision regarding the establishment of a military delegation within ...administrative organs and institutions of a people's republic.

Art. 28 In the event of a proclamation of war, the War Council is organized...by the President of the Republic (who also appoints its members)... in order to aid the President of the Republic in conducting the war.

Art. 29 In the event of war the FEC organizes a War Cabinet which assumes the work of the CND prescribed in Art. 13 of this Law.

Art. 30 The decision and orders of the War Cabinet are carried out by federal administrative organs, and under their direction, by republican administrative organs.

The RECs and EC-AUs are directly charged with the execution of War Cabinet orders and decisions within their territories.

Art. 31 During the states of readiness, mobilization or war, executive councils are established within PCs.

The executive council of a PC executes national defense work within the territory of a srez or municipality - as well as other duties placed within its authority by separate orders.

The executive council of a PC executes the above duties in accordance with directives of the REC or EC-AU, and republican administrative organs.

Art. 32 The srez and municipal PCs and state administrative organs are required to coordinate their work with that of competent military organs in matters of direct interest to national defense.

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Comment: PCs and administrative organs are required to coordinate their work with that of military organs on their own initiative.

Art. 33 Construction investments in the fields of economy, transportation, communication, city planning, and other fields important to national defense, must be coordinated with plans for the organization and utilization of the resources of the land for defense. The FEC passes more detailed decrees regarding this matter.

Art. 34 The FEC can, upon recommendation from the CND, prescribe requirements for the administrative organs of the railroads and other transportation media (ships, aircraft, motor vehicles) and railroad, port and airfield facilities to carry out adaptations needed for national defense purposes... This obligation is binding for owners of privately owned motor vehicles and vessels...

Art. 35 The FEC can, upon the recommendation of the CND, prescribe the methods and conditions for creating reserve capacities for the production of certain national defense goods during the states of readiness, mobilization of war; as well as decree that certain economic enterprises provide reserve capacities for those needs...

The FEC can prescribe, with respect to the creation of reserve capacities, that the trading of certain basic [production] means of economic enterprises can be undertaken only after previous agreement with the State Secretary of NDA.

Art. 36 The FEC determines, upon recommendation of the CND, which economic enterprises will produce, at full or near-total capacity, items for national defense needs, as well as the program of construction of such enterprises.

These enterprises operate according to the general rules of operation of economic enterprises, with the exceptions that the FEC can prescribe certain limitations regarding capacity utilization, production programs, use of basic means or funds, appointment of directors and other managing personnel - and can supervise the operation of, and implement certain administrative measures in these enterprises.

Art. 37 The FEC can, upon recommendation of the CND, also enlist other economic enterprises for the production of certain national defense items...

Art. 38 The FEC can prescribe, with regard to RR, air, sea, river and lake transportation and the post-telegraph-telephone [hereafter PTT] and radio

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facilities and all transportation media, facilities and installations - that all supervisory and certain administrative functions be performed by an organ of its choosing, during the states of readiness, mobilization, and by the War Cabinet, or an organ designated by it, during the state of war.

Transportation and other personnel referred to above, remain at their posts during the states of readiness, mobilization or war if their war orders do not prescribe otherwise.

The above also applies to merchant vessels and crews...

Art. 39 Separate military PTT national defense institutions can be established at certain PTT centers during the states of readiness, mobilization or war... by the State Secretary of NDA.

Art. 42 ... The State Secretary of NDA determines the locations for storing, keeping and using permanent strategic reserves and critical materials...

Art. 46 The FEC, upon recommendation of the CND, will designate the state administrative organs which will guide and coordinate the work of scientific-research institutions concerned with national defense.

Comment: These organs can be within the jurisdiction of the State Secretariat of NDA. However, this does not preclude the formation of a special organization within the Secretariat of the CND.

#### Military Obligation

Art. 47 ... A citizen of the FPRY must participate in pre-military training, civil defense... provide materiel, participate in territorial defense, and evacuation.

Art. 48 The military obligation of citizens is universal... it consists of the draft obligation, term of compulsory military service, and service in the JNA reserves.

Art. 49 All able-bodied FPRY citizens are subject to the military obligation. Women are not subject to the draft nor the compulsory military service term. Women can be enlisted as specialists, technicians or placed in auxiliary JNA services on the basis of a decision of the CND or the War Cabinet.

Comment: Women can volunteer as specialists, technicians and auxiliary workers during the states of readiness, mobilization or war... but cannot serve as combat personnel, nor can they serve during peace.

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Art. 56 The draft obligation begins when a FPRY citizen reaches the age of 18... and during the states of readiness, mobilization of war the CND can lower the age to 17.

Art. 57 ...Upon completion of his military service term a soldier (sailor) becomes a military obligor (i.e. soldier-obligor, reserve NCO; reserve officer or reserve military employee).

Art. 61 .. the call to draft is issued by the lowest-level military territorial organ...and is effected by the military territorial organ in cooperation with the srez or municipal PC.

Art. 62 ...Comment: The commander of a military district organizes draft boards [at the lowest-level military territorial organs] in accordance with draft regulations passed by the State Secretary of NDA...

Art. 66 It is the duty of a draft obligor to notify the municipal PC where his draft records are kept of any change of name, occupation, domicile or any visit exceeding 30 days...

Art. 68 Able draft obligors, or those able-with-limitations, are inducted to serve their military service term at age 20 - and, at the latest, when they are 27 years of age.

During the states of readiness, mobilization or war the CND or the War Cabinet may lower the induction age to 19 or 18.

Comment: During peace a draft obligor cannot be inducted before the age of 19, nor during times of emergency, before reaching 18 or 17 years of age... and cannot volunteer before reaching the age of 17. Certain military schools will accept persons less than 17 years of age...

Art. 69 The military service term must be served by a military obligor, prior to reaching age of 27 at the latest... and prior to the age of 40 if it is proven that the person was avoiding military service.

Art. 70 Persons 18 years of age may volunteer during the states of readiness, mobilization or war.

Art. 71 The JNA military service term lasts two years, with the following exceptions:

- 1) 3 years in the Navy (excluding units of the Ground Force and Air Force attached to the Navy - for which the term the term is two years);

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2) 18 months for persons who have completed a secondary school (or the equivalent courses in special schools); and

3) 1 year for persons who have:

a) successfully completed reserve officers schools and taken the examination to qualify for the rank of 2nd Lieutenant of the reserves;

b) completed colleges or universities (or the equivalent courses in special schools)...

Art. 79 The time spent as cadets of military schools for NCOs, officers and military employees, is considered as military service... unless the cadet terminates his schooling, in which case schooling completed prior to age 18 is not credited.

Art. 82 Upon completion of the military service term a person receives reserve status and is assigned his war-reporting-place...

Art. 83 Upon completion of the military service term, or the completion of this requirement in some other manner... the military-obligor is given a personal document... which includes details regarding his war-reporting-place (which is considered a military secret)...

Art. 84 A soldier-obligor is allowed a maximum of eight days after arriving home (upon completion of his military service term) to report to the competent lowest-level military territorial organ...

Art. 85 The soldier-obligor's obligation to serve the JNA reserves lasts from the time of completion of the military service term (or its equivalent) up to the age of 55, and in the case of reserve officers and reserve military employees up to the age of 60... Similarly, women can be called up for duty in accordance with Art. 49 of this Law, from age 20 through age 40, and women officers and military employees up to age 50... During the states of readiness, mobilization or war the CND or the War Cabinet can order women from age 18 to serve - and can also extend the service obligation of male officers and military employees to the age of 60.

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Art. 86 Soldiers (or sailors)-obligors and reserve NCOs can be called up for military training or courses up to the age of 45, and reserve officers and military employees up to the age of 50. Normally military training, or equivalent courses, can total 6 months for soldier-obligors, reserve NCOs and military employees, and 12 months for reserve officers. A single training period or course cannot last longer than two months and can be taken only once a year... However, the Supreme Commander can make exceptions to any of the above regulations.

Art. 89 Aside from the decisions of the draft commission, all other decisions pertaining to the draft, the military service term, or the JNA reserve program are made by the lowest-level military territorial organs...

#### Premilitary Training

Art. 92 During the state of peace all males aged 18 to 20 are subject to premilitary training... while only special decrees by the State Secretary of NDA can prescribe premilitary training for girls aged 18 to 20.

Art. 93 During the states of mobilization or war premilitary training for all persons begins at age 16...

Art. 96 Premilitary training for males can be fulfilled at special camps...where training lasts from 15 to 20 days per year...

Comment: These premilitary training camps, for one or more srez-es are organized by srez PCs.

Art. 98 Premilitary training courses and programs are prescribed by the State Secretary of NDA ...programs for women may be included, but must deal with auxiliary, technical and civil defense services.

Arms and other military supplies for premilitary training are supplied by the State Secretariat for NDA, while all other materiel is furnished by the srez PC.

Comment: Arms, ammunition and other military equipment are provided by the lowest-level military territorial organs...

Art. 99 The State Secretariat of NDA passes overall measures for the organization and execution of premilitary training and is charged with overall supervision...

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The administrative organs working in the fields of education and culture in republics and autonomous units are responsible for the implementation of premilitary training decrees in their territories... and are assisted in their work by the competent military territorial organs.

The srez PCs, directly, or in collaboration with municipal PCs organize the implementation of premilitary training within the srez-es...and are assisted in this work by the lowest-level military territorial organs.

### Civil Defense

Art 101 All citizens (of both sexes) of the FPRY are subject to the civil defense obligation from the age of 16. All citizens, state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations are required to participate in defense measures against air attacks and other types of attack , as well as clean-up actions after attacks or natural disasters.

Comment: ...Persons participating in premilitary training will not be enlisted in civil defense, nor will those persons, and particularly women be called to serve, who are already preparing for such duty through premilitary training...

Art 102 The following are not subjected to the civil defense obligation:

- 1) regular JNA personnel, personnel of the Militia [civil police] and prison guards;
- 2) military discharges who have been assigned their war-reporting-place;
- 3) pregnant women, women with children aged less than 7, ...convicts...

Art 103 The srez PC organizes and directs civil defense through the organs of interior affairs and under the direction and supervision of the secretariats of internal affairs of the republics.

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The overall direction and supervision of the FPRY civil defense service is conducted by the federal State Secretariat of Internal Affairs. The federal State Secretary of Internal Affairs coordinates the work of other state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations, which, according to this Law and decrees derived thereof, are required to participate in the execution of civil defense.\*

Art 104 PCs are required to supply the materiel needs for the fulfillment of civil defense plans passed by the CND or War Cabinet.

The competent national defense commission passes decisions and prescribes technical conditions (according to local conditions and in concord with CND or War Cabinet orders) regarding... the requirement that state organs, institutions, economic and social organizations construct air raid shelters within or outside new construction projects, and that they, in addition to the owners of private buildings, are required to furnish civil defense materials, as specified in special orders.

\*A pamphlet (labeled "for official [sluzbenu] use only") and entitled: "Directive on the Organization and Execution of Antiaircraft Defense Activities at PTT Institutions and Units" quotes a 1948 FPRY governmental decree regarding Antiaircraft Defense [hereafter: AAD] which states:

...Obligatory service in the AAD is hereby ordered... The overall organization and direction of the AAD is performed by the FPRY Minister of Internal Affairs...while AAD on the territories of republics is under the direct supervision of the republic Minister of Internal Affairs through the Section/Department of Internal Affairs attached to the executive councils of srez or municipal PCs. Special AAD organs direct the AAD in lower administrative-territorial units... All FPRY citizens (both sexes) who are able-bodied and between the ages of 14 and 65 are subject to AAD work following large scale air attacks.

The above-mentioned pamphlet further states, in reference to a 1952 decree on AAD organs within the PTT service: ...An AAD Office is hereby organized at the Main Directorate of the FPRY Post Office under the direct supervision of the deputy director. The AAD Office is headed by an advisor, who is charged with executing measures prescribed by the AAD Administration of the FPRY Ministry of Internal Affairs...AAD offices are established at other Post Office directorates, and are headed by AAD advisors appointed by respective directorate's directors.

The AAD units and committees are to be established at all PTT units and institutions [and enterprises] which employ over 20 persons (or less than 20 persons if a strategic place is involved) ...For example, a PTT unit employing 40 persons will establish an AAD section having from 20 to 25 persons; to whom 2 or 3 will be assigned to medical duties, 2 to chemical duties, 3 to 5 to fire-fighting duties, and the others to the technical service and telephone-telegraph communications... (30, pp. 1-17)

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Art. 105 During the states of readiness, mobilization or war, civil defense organs are required to cooperate with competent military organs...and fulfill the requests made by military organs in this respect. Military organs are required to assist civil defense organs in carrying out their tasks.

Comment: ...military territorial organs and the commands of operational units and other military units and institutions are referred to above as military organs.

Art. 106 The FEC prescribes more detailed civil defense measures.

### Materiel Obligation

Art. 116 The duty to provide materiel, as a part of one's materiel obligation, is in force during the states of readiness, mobilization or war, and only for the needs of military exercises during peace.

Materiel obligation obligors are required to maintain and record materiel during peace, as prescribed by measures.

Art. 117 The materiel obligation consists of the following:

- 1) riding, draft and pack animals and their equipment;
- 2) transportation media;
- 3) construction means;
- 4) human food, animal fodder, fuels, heating fuels and other items directly used by the military;
- 5) buildings and land for housing storage and other needs of national defense.

Art. 118 The riding, draft and pack animals...are horses, mules etc... while transportation media are:

- 1) draft vehicles and equipment;
- 2) automobiles, trucks, buses, tractors, motorcycles, bicycles and their equipment, spare parts and fuel;
- 3) floating media or all kinds; and their equipment, spare parts and port facilities;
- 4) aircraft of all types and their equipment, spare parts, fuel and airfield facilities;
- 5) construction means [in Art. 117, 3 above] refers to construction machinery, equipment, spare parts and fuel.

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Art. 119 Military territorial organs, and other organs designated by the State Secretariat of NDA, carry out during the state of peace a census of [items listed in Art. 118]...

Comment: the "other organs" might be, for example, municipal PCs.

Art. 120 Special commissions inspect the materiel covered by the census and determine its condition with respect to national defense needs. The commissions are established within the lowest-level military territorial organs by the commander of a military district. Representatives named by the military territorial organs and by the municipal PCs become members of the commission.

Art. 123 In the instance of military exercises, or in the event of mobilization, the owners of animals, equipment, transportation media and construction means, or directors, or supervisors, are required to make available (the materiel covered by the census) at the time and place designated by competent organs. The municipal PC supervises the collection of materiel and checks that all items covered by the census are made available.

Art. 127 During the states of readiness, mobilization or war military units and institutions and state organs can use all buildings... and all land...

Art. 129 During the states of mobilization or war, human food, animal fodder, fuels, heating fuels, and other movable objects can be requisitioned by the JNA.

Art. 130 Requisitions can be made by a division commander... or higher ranking commander... and, exceptionally by a regimental commander...

Art. 131 Special commissions of the municipal PCs carry out the requisitioning...

#### Territorial Defense

Art. 134 During the states of mobilization or war, and when necessary during the state of readiness, guards, patrols and other units can be formed by the local population for defense against enemy air or naval landings, saboteurs, and other enemy activities on FPRY territory. Persons who are not subject to JNA service, or have not been assigned war-reporting-places, or are not regulars of the civil defense service, may be enlisted in these units..., they are armed by themselves or by military organs.

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Art. 135 Guards and other units of territorial defense are organized and directed by the srez and municipal PCs in cooperation with the lowest-level military territorial organs and state organs of internal affairs.

Comment: These units are considered as people's militia in accordance with Art. 13 and 14 of the Geneva Convention of 1949...

Art. 136 Armed antiaircraft units can be formed at non-military installations during peace in accordance with decrees of the State Secretary of NDA. These units are subordinated to military organs with respect to organization, training, arms, and supply and use of ammunition.

Comment: ... these units are to be made up exclusively of persons who are not in military service and are not civil defense regulars.

Art. 138 During the states of mobilization or war, and when needed during readiness, obligatory evacuation of the population and their property (or certain segments of the population) from a certain region of the FPRY, as well as the evacuation of certain administrations, institutions and enterprises, can be ordered.

Art. 139 The President of the Republic orders evacuation, which is then executed by a special commission organized by municipal PCs. The evacuation of the civil population is carried out by the organs of civil defense.

During war operations...regimental commanders, or higher ranking commanders, can order evacuation from the area of operations. (28, pp. 6-112)

\*\*\*

According to a quoted source an amendment to an order concerning military enterprises, which became effective on 11 Jan 1957 states:

Military enterprises are compelled to guard as military secrets all reports, data, and documents of a military nature learned in the production and manufacture of national defense items...as are other enterprises which produce or are ordered to produce for military needs, but only to regard in reports, documents and data relating to products prescribed by the State Secretary of NDA.

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For the purpose of supervising enforcement of the regulation concerning military secrets, as well as the enforcement of general security, the State Secretary of NDA may, on the basis of the preceding stipulations, assign military organs of security in the enterprises. (29, 3 Jan 57)

#### 1946-1954 Construction Activities of the Yugoslav Armed Forces

In the first few years following World War II the Yugoslav Armed Forces (JNA) could not obtain aid from civil construction enterprises, and, in addition, found that JNA construction enterprises had to join in the reconstruction of the country. In 1946 and 1947 the JNA construction enterprises put forth great efforts in the construction of housing for soldiers, and warehouses. That task was fulfilled mainly by the construction of wooden-barracks camps. State enterprises supplied the construction materials and prefabricated elements.

The volume of construction work for the JNA during 1947 can be judged from the following incomplete statistics: some 450 wooden barracks and approximately 450 various warehouses were completed, i.e. facilities with an overall total of 380,000 sq m. which can house about 25,000 men and store over 30,000 tons of various materials. In addition to the above, 170,000 sq m of war-damaged facilities were repaired, and new facilities totaling 90,000 sq m were built.

Toward the end of 1947 and particularly during 1948, the necessity of building up the military industry and shipbuilding was apparent. There was a need to improve the organizational set-up as well as increase the capacity of the military construction service in order to meet these goals, and it was decided, therefore, that the army construction organizations (the so-called military-construction commands and battalions) be disbanded and partially transformed into military-construction enterprises - which were formed at the beginning of 1948. The accelerated build-up of military construction activities as well as the large-scale and rapid development of the military industry began at that time. The build-up of military construction is illustrated in the following table:

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Type of Enterprise	Number of Enterprises By Year						
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Construction	7	14	15	14	13	12	12
Assembly-Installation	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Wood-industrial	1	2	2	3	3	3	1
Repair	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Planning Institute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total blue- and white-collar workers	14,890	39,430	50,840	55,050	34,340	30,160	30,770

The accelerated build-up of the military industry continued until the end of 1952, at which time the volume of investments was decreased and the intense build-up of the military industry and shipbuilding was slowed down, but means were provided for the large-scale construction of barracks, warehouses and other facilities.

For the past two years the volume of construction investments that were divided between the military industry and military units totaled over 30 billion dinars annually, i.e. approximately 20% of the State investments. Both civil and military planning and construction enterprises share these JNA construction investments. The following partial statistics indicate the volume of construction work carried out exclusively by military construction enterprises during the period from 1948 to the end of 1954 (the value of the construction work is expressed in billions of dinars):

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
3.43	12.52	19.04	19.31	18.21	18.05	21.92

Total 112.50 billion dinars

The following table points out the number and the cubature of various construction projects and facilities:

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REVIEW OF FULLY COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE PERIOD  
FROM 1948 TO 1954

Type of Construction	1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		TOTAL	
	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size
Housing; sq m, thsnd	32	23.4	142	71.7	333	167.4	668	427.8	368	346.3	168	79.2	288	210.2	1999	1326.0
Other buildings; sq m, thsnd	10	10.2	56	32	90	50.9	190	105	138	82.9	75	61.3	109	95.1	668	437.4
Industrial Structures; sq m, thsnd	8	7.4	33	22.6	44	30.0	292	129.8	354	146.9	106	38.5	133	69.1	970	444.3
Warehouses & Storehouses; sq m, thsnd	8	4.0	23	11.7	69	33.7	193	81.1	338	119.8	199	78.0	181	60.7	1011	389.0
Runways & Platforms; m, thsnd	2	32.8	5	96.5	9	119.3	10	200.6	13	259.2	6	140.4	6	263.7	51	1112.4
Industrial shops; sq m, thsnd	2	10.2	5	30.9	6	39.1	22	94.2	21	139.8	17	65.9	12	47.9	85	427.9
RR lines; km	2	2.7	4	9.2	11	19.3	14	34.2	16	30.3	14	29.9	13	5.9	74	113.5
Docks; m	1	50	2	150	3	300	14	1050	9	980	15	2400	10	810	54	5740
Roads;	7	9.3	21	30.5	33	48.5	61	81.5	55	73.8	54	157.4	60	73.6	291	474.6
Water supply (exterior) and sewerage; km	6	11.5	58	44.6	32	23.5	82	89.5	88	115.5	105	144.1	112	141.7	483	570.4
Other projects: number	15	—	191	—	397	—	519	—	483	—	481	—	462	—	2542	—
TOTAL	93	—	540	—	1027	—	2059	—	1883	—	1240	—	1386	—	8228	—

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The following table points out the scope of construction projects completed during the period from 1948 to 1954.

Type of Work	Unit of Measurement	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Excavations; Total:	cu m thsnd	1,048	2,194	2,373	2,317	2,459	2,111	1,574
Masonry Construc- tion; Total:	cu m thsnd	42	193	257	187	172	175	155
Concrete; Total:	cu m thsnd	64	325	446	398	349	360	367
Roofing:	cu m thsnd	not available		806	676	480	247	273
Plastering; Total:	cu m thsnd	not available		2,944	3,151	2,069	1,376	1,652

The following comparisons illustrate the size and capacities of the construction projects. The industrial structures are large enough to equal some 30 factories of the size of the large "Ivo-Lola Ribar" Factory in Zeleznik [near Beograd].

Some 2000 apartment houses with approximately 16,500 apartments and having a total area of over 1,326,000 sq m, were constructed. If the average population density of the FPRY is taken as a basis for comparison, some 145,000 persons could be housed in the above area.

Over 1,000 warehouses and storehouses with an area of 389,000 sq m were constructed, i.e. an area large enough to receive at least 26,000 standard carloads of various materials.

The 1,110,000 sq m of runways and other concrete surfaces which were constructed equal a 195-km-long highway in the area covered, and equal a 350-km-long highway in the amount of concrete used.

Some 475 km of standard roads and some 130 km of various gauge RR lines were constructed. Some 5,7000 m of dock frontage was constructed at the seashore, i.e. enough room to dock 35 trans-oceanic vessels. [Fig. 1-4]

#### Organization of Work: Cadres

Cadres from the Army [i.e. the JNA] successfully organized the work of military construction enterprises, and carried out the work with workers, employees and soldiers, at a time when soldiers were still employed in these enterprises. The main role was

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played by organizational and executive engineers who directed construction work at the work sites. It was characteristic of all the military enterprises that they were concerned with large work sites (i.e. the complex construction of individual plants) requiring 1,000, and even 4,000 to 5,000 workers. This necessitated construction planning based on scientific organizational methods. These plans were turned out by enterprises which were directed by the technical managements of the General Directorates and Construction Administrations which existed at that time.

Organizational engineers worked on organizational-technical problems on a full-time basis, and were spared the worries and responsibilities connected with the handling of men as these duties were assigned to officers, who by training and experience were capable of getting a job done in spite of higher educational and technical shortcomings. Because of this type of work organization the Military Construction [Service] was able to complete large-scale projects with relatively few engineers.

Planners were placed in particularly difficult positions by the fact that they were assigned the tasks of completing large, complex projects in the short period of 2 or 3 months, and, in addition, often had to correct or supplement their work during actual construction.

The JNA has also tried to engage civil planners and builders both for the planning and building of its projects, not only to lighten the load of its own organizations but also to get a broader approach to the solution of various problems. On the other hand, JNA planners plan individual projects for civil investors, while military construction enterprises engage about 15% of their capacities for the needs of civil investors. That percentage is somewhat higher in Croatia, while it is much lower in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Military construction enterprises, however, complete only one half of the work required by the JNA, while the rest of the work for the JNA is done by civil construction enterprises. This is particularly true in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia.

The internal make-up of military construction enterprises parallels the development of other economic organizations of the FPRY, and there is an absence of military-type relations which might hamper the introduction of new policies, worker self-government, or the development of engineers and technicians.

#### Future Tasks and Developments

The construction workers in the JNA will face the important task of not only planning and building qualitatively and functionally sound structures, but building them cheaper as well. This type of approach might well crystallize since the possibility of war seems to be decreasing, and thus the planning and research operations will have more time to prepare their work. The problem here concerns large-scale material investments for the construction, exploitation and maintenance of such large facilities as

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runways, hangars, fuel storage, and the storage of other materials. These tasks become further complicated when orders require that the projects be protected from or resistant to bombardment or nuclear warfare. (1, No. 3, Mar 56, pp. 161-167).

### The FPRY Military Economy

Just before World War II the Yugoslav military industry was valued at 16.6 billion dinars. During the war almost all the installations of the military industry were destroyed, i.e. capacities for the production of arms and munition were completely destroyed, machinery was scattered, and structures were mined or burned. According to some estimates, after World War II the total value of the military industry was 2.3 billion dinars. Furthermore, the industry's skilled cadres were decimated by such events as the mass killings of 5,500 persons in Kragujevac and Kraljevo (2, p. 545). Another source states: only 14% of the armaments and munitions industry, 6% of the explosives industry, 25% of the aviation industry and 19% of personnel of the prewar military industry of Yugoslavia remained after the end of World War II. (3, No. 3, Mar 52, pp. 2,3).

The above situation faced those who set about reconstructing the military industry after the war. By 1946 eight enterprises were partially reconstructed, and by 1947 four more were rebuilt or newly constructed. The pre-World War II level of production was reached, therefore, by the end of that year [1947].

The first Five-Year Plan [1946-1950, publ. 1947] did not include the construction of the military industry since primary emphasis was first to be placed on the development of basic industry, nevertheless, on orders from Tito, an orientation plan for the development of the military industry, based on the Five-Year Plan, was worked out.

As a result of the 1948 Cominform Resolution [Tito - Stalin break] plans were altered, and an expanded and accelerated effort was begun in order to construct facilities which would supply the JNA with the most urgently needed arms, munition and equipment.

Aside from the difficulties which faced the whole Yugoslav economy at that time, several additional factors aggravated the military industrial build-up; specifically: - construction of modern military enterprises in a country which was industrially underdeveloped and lacking sufficient all-around support from civil industry; therefore, the military industry had to be constructed on much more of a self-supporting basis than is normally the case; - exigencies of the moment necessitated that most of these facilities be constructed in underdeveloped regions of the country, far from large populated places and centers; therefore, complete self-sustaining settlements had to be built; - in addition to the large investments called for by an undertaking of this size, large construction forces were needed. Existing construction capacities, however, were completely committed to projects of the Five-Year Plan; - machinery

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and equipment had to be procured from abroad at a time when trade with Yugoslavia was not popular; - and, finally, a shortage of even the most essential personnel needed to man the complicated and many-sided military industry.

All the above difficulties were overcome. The separate military construction force which was organized to carry out construction work was given the task of completing the largest share of the work. Due to a lack of qualified workers, soldiers were used upon completion of 2- to 4-week training courses. Often entire regiments were engaged in construction. The construction work they performed was completed without a single instance of collapse, or even poor-quality construction.

Two enterprises were organized exclusively to repair old machinery and equipment obtained through reparations or nationalization.

All facilities were completed on time, and often ahead of time. Thus, during 1949 three new enterprises began operation, in 1950 five, and in 1951 eight. In addition, all the old [prewar] enterprises were thoroughly reconstructed and expanded. It should be noted that in addition to the effort to construct arms and equipment enterprises, the immediate needs of the JNA had to be met by organizing and constructing enterprises for production of military clothing, footwear and other military equipment.

The following statistics serve to illustrate the stages of development of the military industry. If the value of production in 1949 is represented as 100, then production in:

1950	was	120;
1951	"	163;
1953	"	300; and
1954	"	330.

It should be noted that 1949 output was twice the annual output of the best prewar year.

Some 5,700 family-size apartments, as well as hotels and individual homes having accommodations for 5,500 persons and 10 schools, eight houses of culture, and a large number of dispensaries and other facilities were built for the workers of these enterprises and their families.

An average of 14 billion dinars (excluding the work performed by JNA units) was invested annually for fulfillment of the above-mentioned tasks. (2, pp. 545-547).

A 1957 source states: "Between 20% and 24% of the national income is spent on national defense and the military industry. The plan [Social Plan] does not indicate how this income is divided between the defense industry, the Army [JNA], and the national defense apparatus. Surely the share of the defense industry is substantial, considering the decision that Yugoslavia arm itself more adequately through domestic means." (6)

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In 1951 the output (not including clothing and footwear) of the military industry was 2.4 times greater than in 1948; that of the munitions industry increased 2.9 times, of the powder and explosives industry 1.4 times, of the aviation industry 3.3 times, and weapons production 2.1 times. In all, during 1951 production of the military industry increased by 27%, and by 35% if the output of military clothing and footwear industries is excluded, (3, No. 3, Mar 52, pp. 2-3). Another source states that the value of military production in 1952 was 7.5 times greater than in 1947, while the number of workers increased 2.9 times (6).

The following Yugoslav defense plants began operation between May 1952 and May 1953: 2 explosive plants, 1 aircraft plant, 2 precision tool plants, 1 ammunition plant, the "Vladimir Bakaric" Diesel Engine Plant [see below], and the "Edvard Kardelj" Steam Turbine Plant [see below] (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 3).

Thirty seven military factories, including 834 various military industrial installations, were constructed concurrently with the heavy industry build-up in Yugoslavia (2, p. 543).

[1955]  
At present the military industry has 30 enterprises. The remaining enterprises which do not produce arms and military equipment have fulfilled their military obligations, and have been reoriented to civilian production and relieved of all obligations to the JNA. The revaluated basic means of military industry enterprises now exceeds 100 billion dinars. By and large these are large, modern, well-equipped factories which can be compared, organizationally and equipment-wise, with those of highly developed countries. These enterprises already satisfy the light and medium arms needs of the JNA and are preparing to start production of heavy arms and modern aircraft.

Among other items, the Yugoslav military industry is producing rifles, submachine guns, automatic pistols and machine guns; several types of small- and medium-caliber field guns and anti-aircraft guns; several types of mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless guns; ammunition for all the above weapons; engineering equipment and armament; radio stations and other communications equipment; binoculars, aiming devices and other optical instruments.

Among the above items the greatest success was registered in the production of several Yugoslav-designed types of artillery pieces, recoilless and rocket weapons of very high quality. [Fig. 5-9]

The military industry produces several types of combat and training aircraft, propeller driven engines, small-thrust jet engines, aircraft instruments, and other equipment.

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The military chemical industry produces various types of military explosives, nitrocellulose, nitroglycerine gunpowder and other chemicals; in addition it turns out mining explosives, industrial nitrocellulose, dynamite, and several other items.

Since the production of the military industry surpasses the needs of the JNA under present conditions, a considerable part can be used for the production of consumer goods and export items. Considering their equipment, and particularly that of the weapons, engine and aircraft equipment enterprises, these enterprises can contribute to the production of motor vehicles, mechanized equipment and other items which are in short supply in Yugoslavia. Some enterprises have already started, and others will soon begin such production. The military industry has received "off-shore" orders, in competition with foreign firms, and has also begun to export a large variety of articles in small quantities. (2, p. 547).

#### Production for Civilian Needs by Military Industry

In December 1955, Lt. General V. NIKOLIC, State Undersecretary for Defense, made the following remarks: "Heretofore, the Yugoslav military industrial enterprises have manufactured primarily products of their own specializations for the needs of general consumption, such as explosives and percussion caps (which have almost succeeded in meeting all the requirements of the mining industry). During 1955 the military industry will turn out general consumption goods valued at 15 billion dinars\*, and will surpass general consumption goods output by 4.5 billion dinars during 1954. Next year [1956] the value of the products for domestic markets will be increased by 7 billion dinars.

A number of military enterprises of the metal industry have joined in the production of motor vehicles - thus the military industry participates in the production of motor vehicles (it produces its own motor vehicle engines), various motor vehicle equipment, bodies for motor buses, trolley buses and sanitation vehicles, mining and railroad equipment, construction equipment, various metal consumer goods, etc. Also produced are radio equipment and precision optical instruments - while chemical enterprises have turned out artificial fertilizers, plant sprays and other items.

Although military industrial enterprises have been incorporated in the proper economic organizations, economists still underestimate the production potential [of these enterprises] - which is considerably greater than is supposed.

Due to a shortage of equipment and qualified technicians, military industrial enterprises must aim at products which will not

\*A 1957 source states in this connection: "By 1955, general consumption goods accounted for 12% of the production of the military industry." (6), while another source states that Yugoslav military industrial enterprises devoted 26% of their 1955 production to civilian needs, and would double that percentage in 1956 (3, 5 May 56, pp. 17-18).

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require retooling and can be turned out in collaboration with other enterprises. That is the best and only (sic) alternative at the present time." (4, 22 Dec 55, p. 4)

### Individual Military Industrial Enterprises

#### "Milan Blagojevic" Factory, Lucani [Figs. 10, 11, 46].

Construction of the "Milan Blagojevic" Factory began in 1948. As of June 1953 some 148,000 persons had worked on the construction of shops, electric power plant, powder warehouses, drying houses and apartment houses. Plans called for the factory to produce smokeless powder for the Yugoslav armed forces (3, No. 1, Jan 53, pp. 2,3).

According to a quoted source this factory produces "Zlatibor" nitrocellulose gunpowder, industrial nitrocellulose for lacquers, ether for technical or medical use, and other items (19, 29 Nov/1 Dec 55.)

According to a 1957 source, a complete housing settlement was constructed when the "Milan Blagojevic" Factory was built in Lucani. The People's Council of Lucani County decided, in connection with the housing settlement, to organize the "Metalor" Enterprise in order to meet the small but vital needs of the settlement. As that type of operation of the "Metalor" Enterprise proved unprofitable it was decided to begin metal packaging. A number of chemical industries became interested, and by 1956 24 workers turned out products valued at 34 million dinars. The 1957 plan calls for a gross product of 80 million dinars, 60% of which will be represented by sheet metal packaging. After expansion is completed the enterprise will have a capacity of 673 tons, i.e. 187% more than present capacity (13, No. 9, 1957, p. 281-0).

#### "Tito" Enterprise, Vogosca, near Sarajevo

This enterprise advertised that it was selling mining explosives for surface blasting, the new cone-shaped FTV-3 explosive for rock blasting without drillholes. The Tel. No. 27-37 of its Sales Department was given (4, 18 Dec 55, p. 14).

Comrade Nebojsa TRKULJA, colonel of the JNA, who became a CP member in 1942, was Chief of the Military Administration of Zone "B" in Istria (Trieste) just before becoming the director of the "Tito" Enterprise in Vogosca near Sarajevo, one of the largest enterprises in Yugoslavia. He has been of great assistance to the "Krusik" Enterprise in Valjevo [see below], and the "Sloboda" Enterprise in Cacak [see below]. When he arrived, the "Tito" Enterprise had only 4 to 5 mechanical engineers, while at present that number has been increased to over 30; an additional 20 engineers, who are presently studying under grants from the enterprise, will join it on completion of their studies. Plans call for the "Tito" Enterprise to produce this year general consumption goods valued at 1 billion dinars, while continuing its normal production of military articles (26).

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The "Tito" Enterprise in Vogosca had three steel shops (dimensions: from 800 sq m to 1,000 sq m, and up to 12 m high) constructed for it by the "Stup" Structures Plant in Ilidza (27).

In addition to aluminum wares, pots, primuses, and butane cylinders, the "Tito" Enterprise in Vogosca is series-producing 175 cu cm motorcycles [Fig. 39] for general distribution (15, No. 4,000, 10 Nov 57, p. 2).

The "Tito" Enterprise is mentioned as a military enterprise which is producing aluminum ware for general consumptions (4, 19 Sep 56, p. 5).

The "Vranica" VGP (Military Construction Enterprise) is also located in Vogosca (20, p. 147).

#### "Miloje Zakic" Military Enterprise, Krusevac

An advertisement states that the "Zapadna Morava" Construction Enterprise of Kursevac constructed, in Krusevac, the entire workers' settlement as well as the industrial facilities of the "Miloje Zakic" Military Enterprise. The workers' settlement is modern and has the latest sanitation facilities, (2, p. 745). According to an advertisement this enterprise produces mining explosives (32, 25 Nov 57, p. 7).

#### "Krusik" Enterprise, Valjevo

The "Krusik" Enterprise of the military industry also produces, for civilian needs: "UDS" universal finishing lathes, automatic magazine-fed presses, electrical fittings and portable kerosene burners. (3, 5 May 56, p. 18).

The 24 buildings of the workers' settlement of the "Krusik" Enterprise, which were constructed some time ago, are located at a considerable distance from the city of Valjevo (4, 20 Jun 55, p. 5).

#### "Rudi Cajavec" Enterprise, Banja Luka

The "Rudi Cajavec" Enterprise of the military industry also produces, for civilian needs, geiger counters, low-power magnifying glasses, heaters, windshield wipers, electrometers (3, 5 May 56, pp. 18-19) and electronic equipment (4, 19 Sep 56, p. 5).

According to a quoted source the "Rudi Cajavec" Precision Machinery Enterprise in Banja Luka planned to produce 3,000 out of the total of 7,000 television sets which were to be produced in Yugoslavia during 1957. The enterprise concentrated on products of the military industry until recently (15, 8 Sep 56).

#### "Marko Oreskovic" Military Enterprise

According to a quoted source, the "Rade Koncar", "Uljanik", "Jugoturbina" enterprises, and the "Marko Oreskovic" Military Enterprise will produce 25- to 1,000-kw motors through cooperation (24). The "Oreskovic Marko" [sic] Forge and Industry, at

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191 Ilica St. in Zagreb, tel. no. 24-139, manufactures: gasometers for household and industrial use; compressors, hot plates, uniform insignia, medals and decorations, gold and silver jewelry; and metal goods (8, Vol. I, p. 186).

"Vlado Bagat" Enterprise, Zadar

The "Vlado Bagat" Enterprise of the military industry also produces geiger counters for civilian needs. (4, 19 Sep 56, p. 5).

The "Vlado Bagat" Precision Machinery and Marine Instruments Plant, at No. 2 Nikola Tesle St. in Zadar, manufactures: Telephone exchanges and instruments, wire telecommunication and teleoptical equipment, signal and alarm installations, telecommunication measuring instruments, testing and measuring instruments (8, Vol. I, p. 187).

"Crvena Zastava" Factory, Kragujevac [Fig. 12].

The "Crvena Zastava" Factory in Kragujevac is an enterprise of the military industry (4, 19 Sep 56, p. 5).

This factory produces 1.5 ton "Zastava" terrain, personnel and carrier trucks, 7.9 mm hunting carbines, 16 mm double barrel hunting rifles, 6 mm rifles, 4 mm air rifles, 5.3 ton and 1.5 ton tractor trailers, hand and machine tools, and makes castings, stampings, chrome plating and nickel plating (25).

Another source states that this factory was to assemble, by the end of 1955, 1,000 field vehicles and light trucks from parts imported from the Italian "Fiat" company. The factory assembled 5 vehicles per day. As of August 1955, this factory turned out "Fiat 1400-a", "Campagnola" field vehicles, light trucks up to 1/2 ton, as well as a few "Fiat-1900-a" and "Fiat 600" vehicles. The factory produced 22% of the parts, and expects to raise that percentage to 35% by 1956, and with the aid of cooperating plants, to 75% by 1958 - at which time 90% of the parts for the "Fiat 1400-a" would presumably be mastered. Plans call for the construction of a second motor vehicle factory in Kragujevac by 1964. Initial preparations for the construction of this factory, which will have an annual production of 12,000 motor vehicles, are well under way (4, 24 Aug 55, p. 5).

"Vladimir Bakaric" Diesel Engine Plant, Bregana

The "Vladimir Bakaric" Diesel Engine Plant was listed as a defense enterprise which began operating between May 1952 and May 1953 (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 3). As of February 1953, this plant, located in Bregana near Samobor, was operating at only 15% of planned capacity but was scheduled to be enlarged 6 times. A large three-aisled machine and shop was constructed in the center of the old factory complex. During 1953 the manufacture of 28 hp and 60 hp industrial diesel engines was to be worked out, while the series-production of small, narrow-gauge industrial locomotives was to begin; the series-production of 3- and 10-ton road rollers and 100-, 260-, and 400 hp diesel engines was prepared,

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while the production of 2,100 hp diesel engines for vessels of the "Zagreb" class was planned for the future (4, 10 Feb 53, p. 3). In April 1954 it was reported that the Diesel Engine Factory in Bregana had a production capacity of 50,000 hp, and that the plant's subsidiary plant was to manufacture diesel locomotives, cars, cranes etc. Further, preparations were in progress for the production of various types of engines, based on a "Sulzer" design for merchant vessels (17).

This plant was not listed under the entries for locomotive and diesel engine manufactures nor under the place registry in the 1956 FPRY Economic Directory (8, Vol I, pp. 160-163, Vol. II, p. 1339) whereas it was listed in the 1953 FPRY Economic Directory under the place registry (18, vol. II, p. 1585) and was listed in the same source under the entries for machinery plants as a plant producing stationary diesel engines, industrial diesel locomotives and capable of machining metal for large machinery (Tel. No. 93-303 (18, Vol. I, p. 165)).

#### The "Edward Kardelj" Steam Turbine Plant, Karlovac

The "Edvard Kardelj" Steam Turbine Plant was listed as one of the defense enterprises which began operation between May 1952 and May 1953 (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 3). The plant is not listed anywhere in the 1956 FPRY Economic Directory (8) while it was listed in the 1953 edition of the same source as: "Edvard Kardelj" Steam Turbine Plant, Karlovac-Mrzo Polje\* [i.e. Mrzo Field near Karlovac], Tel. No. 319\*\*, producing steam turbines and centrifugal pumps (18, Vol. I, p. 165).

The plant was constructed on Svarca Hill, on the outskirts of Karlovac (4, 21 Jan 54, p. 6) near the Korana River, across which a new concrete bridge had been built.

The main shop of the plant is 200 m long and as high as a 3-story building (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 6). The plant covers an area of 13,000 sq m (4, 2 Apr 53, p. 4).

This plant began operation on 1 May 1953, and was scheduled to supply turbines to the Yugoslav Navy and Merchant Marine, and for thermal electric power plants (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 6).

This plant has one of the best workers' settlements in Yugoslavia, having 200 family and 200 bachelor apartments, a consumer goods and textile store, post office, butcher shop, restaurant, 2 hotels, dispensary, and moving picture theater. Construction of 100 additional apartments, a House of Culture, a reading room and other premises were planned during 1954 (4, 21 Jan 54, p. 6).

#### "Sloboda" Factory, Cacak

\* and \*\* The address of the large "Jugoturbina" Steam Turbine and Diesel Engine Plant in Karlovac is given as Karlovac, Mala [literally: small] Svarca, Tel. No. 685 (8, Vol. I, p. 161).

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The "Sloboda" Factory is an enterprise of the military industry, which produces antihail rockets, coffee grinders (3, 5 May 56, pp. 17-18) fireworks, and illumination devices for civilian needs (4, 16 Nov 55, p. 11).

The bus route between the hospital in Cacak and the "Sloboda" Factory is 7 km long. A 5-km-long asphalt road from Cacak leads to the "Sloboda" Factory, which is located outside the city and surrounded by abundant greenery (4, 18 Jul 55, p. 5).

#### "Bratstvo" Machinery and Matrix Forgings Plant, Novi Travnik

The "Bratstvo" Machinery and Matrix Forgings Plant in Novi Travnik, was constructed, after World War II, in an area located between two very small villages. The plant's foundations were laid in 1949. At first this plant concentrated only on the production of several items, mostly intended for the Yugoslav Armed Forces, while at present [1957], the plant produces a large variety of consumer goods and items for other industries. Large-scale efforts to reorient the plant's production were begun in 1955, when consumer goods valued at 400 million dinars were produced, while that figure was raised to 2 billion in 1956. The number of plants cooperating with this plant has increased from 15 to 41. The plant now produces parts for the motor vehicle and mining industries, and the Yugoslav Railroads.

The plant's most important shop is the Forge, which is very well equipped and is to be further expanded. The installation of a 1,800 ton press and a 40 m/ton (sic!) hammer will make it possible for the Forge to meet all the demands of the Yugoslav motor vehicle industry for parts produced by the plant. The plant's large Tempering Shop is equipped with several large and small furnaces with attachments for washing - following tempering in oil. The Tool shop of the Forge, located next to the Tempering Shop, supplies all the tools, matrixes and forms for the Forge, for all the items which are turned out by the Forge, even the largest. The Machine Shop has large premises where modern equipment is at present series-producing parts for "FAP" motor vehicles, the Yugoslav Railroads and others, but will double production in the future (a 25% increase in production over 1956 is expected in 1957) (13, No. 6, 1957, p. 164-0).

#### "Prvi Partizan" Enterprise, [location unknown, possibly Kragujevac]

The "Prvi Partizan" Enterprise is an enterprise of the military industry which produces, cigarette lighters for civilian needs, (3, 5 May 56, pp. 17-18).

#### "FAMOS" Enterprise, Sarajevo

The "Fabrika Motora Sarjevo [Sarajevo Engine Factory] "also known as the "FAMOS" Enterprise, is the newest engine factory in Yugoslavia. The factory began production in 1953 while construction was still under way.

This enterprise was originally intended for the production of army vehicles and diesel motors for those vehicles. However,

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with a view of better utilizing the existing capacities the enterprise also began producing diesel engines for highway vehicles and other uses. The factory produces two series of diesel engines (up to 500 hp). (13, No. 8, 1957, p. 212-0).

"14 Oktobar" Construction and Mining Equipment Factory, Krusevac

Prior to World War II, this factory produced pontoons and various armament articles for the Army, bridge components, RR cars etc. From 1945 to 1950 this Factory worked for the needs of the Yugoslav Army, repaired RR cars and bridges, produced bridge constructions, hoists, dump-cars, concrete mixers etc. In 1950 the factory was reoriented to the production of mining equipment and, until 1953, worked with full capacity for customers throughout Yugoslavia. Since 1953 the factory turned out 200 open and 40 flat RR freight cars for Turkey, and began production of 12 ton diesel road rollers, 1-cu m-capacity dredges, and electric and diesel motor concrete mixers; it is now preparing production of caterpillar tractors, bulldozers, 5-ton road rollers and 0.5- and 0.75-cu m dredges. (2, p. 727).

"Igman" Enterprise, Konjic

The former "Majevica" Military Construction Enterprise (which fused with the "Hercegovina" Construction Enterprise to form the present "Majevica" Construction Enterprise in Mostar) was moved from Novi Sad in January 1950 in order to construct military industries in this strategic region of Yugoslavia. This enterprise constructed entire settlements (consisting of economic and housing structures) for the "Soko" Enterprise in Mostar [see Air Force Industry below] and the "Igman" [Enterprise] in Konjic; having completed the military tasks assigned to it by the armed forces, the enterprise gradually lost its character, and by the end of 1956 was transformed into a civilian enterprise (13, No. 10, 1957, p. 0-301).

A Chinese military delegation visited the "Igman" Enterprise in Konjic\* (19, 18 Oct 56, p. 2)

The "Stup" Structures Plant in Ilidza constructed 3 small shops of steel construction for the "Igman" Enterprise in Konjic (27).

"Zrak" Precision Machinery and Optical Equipment Enterprise, Sarajevo

The "Zrak" Enterprise of the military industry also produces, cylinder locks and leveling instruments for civilian needs (3, 5 May 56, pp. 17-18).

The "Zrak" Precision Machinery and Optical Equipment Enterprise, at No. 27 Adema Buca Street, in Sarajevo, tel. no. 39-43, advertises that it manufactures optical instruments and precision machinery such as levels and revolution counters (8, Vol. I, p. 173)

\*The "Igman" Enterprise is not listed under the Konjic entry in the 1953 or 1956 editions of the FPRY Economic Directory (8) (18).

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Military Post No. 2392, Gorce Petrov near Skopje

The Military Post No. 2392 in Gorce Petrov near Skopje advertises the need for a large number of mechanical engineers and technicians, finance and plant bookkeepers, and typists, as well as highly skilled and skilled auto mechanics, gunsmiths, tank mechanics, auto sheet metal workers, mechanics, electricians and milling machine operators. Apartments, to be available by the end of 1957, will be provided for engineers and technicians (13, No. 6, 1957, p. 988c).

"Kvalitet" Enterprise, Novi Sad.

The "Kvalitet" Enterprise for the Manufacture of Military and Civilian Clothing, Underclothes and Footwear is located at No. 9/1 Narodnih Heroja St., in Novi Sad, and has outlets in Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Nova Pazova, Vinkovci and Backa Topola (14, 20 Apr 57, p. 16).

"Borac" Industrial Enterprise, Travnik

The products of the "Borac" Industrial Enterprise in Travnik, one of the most modern and well-equipped Yugoslav clothing and footwear factories were not too well known in Yugoslavia because the enterprise worked only for the needs of the Army until the end of 1954. This enterprise began production at 40% capacity in 1952, and by 1953 engaged the remaining 60%.

This enterprise began producing clothing and footwear for civilian consumption in 1955, when 10% of its capacity was so used. That percentage was raised to 30% in 1956 and 70% in 1957. (13, No. 8, 1957, p. 0-223).

Industrial Production for the Yugoslav Air Force, Individual Plants

This section has been included as only tactical aircraft for close support of ground action are generally in use. [Figs. 13-15; 92-95].

In 1946/47 the Yugoslav Air Force received hundreds of "Aero-2" training aircraft from the [Yugoslav] aircraft industry. The "Aero-2" remains the basic training aircraft even at present. In 1948/49 the aircraft industry began delivering the first series of the "212" advanced trainer; this was followed by the "213", which thereafter became the basic advanced trainer in pilot schools.

Starting in 1950, the aircraft industry began producing its first fighter type aircraft, the S-49, and later turned out the S-49c version of this propeller-driven aircraft.

Intensive work on the design of jet aircraft was commenced in 1950, with the aim of achieving a type of jet aircraft which while equalling the performance of well-known foreign jet fighters, would, at the same time, be inexpensive and fairly simple to manufacture.

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The first prototypes of jet fighters, used to test design and aerodynamic factors, were turned out by [Yugoslav] plants during 1952/53. Production of jet fighters was begun upon the completion of tests of jet fighter prototypes. [Fig. 13-14]

Once the series-production of jet fighters and their equipment is achieved, Yugoslavia will no longer depend on foreign suppliers.

At present the Yugoslav Air Force consists of thousands of trained pilots, tens of thousands of other trained specialists, modern airfields, capable organizations for supply, communications and repair, and a smooth-functioning chain of command. (P, p. 553)

The 1956 FPRY Industrial Directory lists the following aircraft enterprises:

1. "Branko Ivanus" Aircraft Plant in Ljubljana - manufactures aircraft.
2. "Ikarus" Enterprise, at no. 10 Aviatcarski Road, Zemun, tel. 37-214 - produces training and passenger aircraft, bodies for buses and trolley-buses [see below].
3. "Jastreb" Enterprise for the Manufacture and Revision of Gliders and Aircraft, at No. 12 Rumenicki Road, tel. 32-55 - manufactures gliders and revises aircraft.
4. "Letov" Aircraft Plant, at No. 258 Celovska Road, Ljubljana, tel. 27-04 - manufactures aircraft.
5. "Moma Stanojlovic" Repair Plant, at No. 24 Oslobođenja [other designation not given; probably Square], Beograd-Knezevac, tel. 56-330 - repairs aircraft engines.
6. "Prva Petoletka" Hydraulic Equipment Plant, in Trstenik, srez Krusevac, tel. 46 - manufactures aircraft landing gear and aircraft hydraulic equipment [see below].
7. "Soko" Enterprise, in Rodoc, near Mostar, tel. 262 - manufactures aircraft.
8. "Utva" Aircraft Plant, in Pancevo - aircraft products, drawing equipment, metal furniture, aluminum construction equipment. (8, Vol. I, pp. 162-163).

A 1956 source stated that the Aircraft Repair Workshop in Zagreb was manufacturing 5 "CA-51" single-seat, sports aircraft which will be delivered to Germany (4, 16 Nov 56, p. 7).

The "Dvadesetprvi Maj" Enterprise, in Knazevac near Beograd (tel. 56-371, 56-378) advertises that it produces jet engines, air-cooled piston engines, gas and diesel water-cooled piston engines and various types of cylindrical, spiral and conical gears (13, No. 5, 1955, p. 22).

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In June 1952 the "Ikarus" Plant [see above - No. 2] was series-producing "S-49c" propeller-driven fighter aircraft [Fig. 15-18] (3, No. 6, Jun 52, p. 7).

An aircraft plant was one of a number of Yugoslav defense plants which were built and started operating between May 1952 and May 1953 (14, 30 Apr 53, p. 3).

The first Yugoslav plant series-producing retractable landing gears [Fig. 19-20] was reported operating in 1953 (3, No. 7, May 53, p. 3). The "Prva Petoletka" Hydraulic Equipment Factory in Trstenik [see above - No. 6] advertised in 1955 that it needed, among others, 2 aeronautical engineers for its designing department (4, 13 Jul 55, p. 12).

The "Teleoptik" Enterprise was reported to be a military enterprise producing precision instruments such as altimeters, compasses, speedometers and horizon position indicators (3, No. 6, Jun 52, p. 7); while the "Teleoptik" Precision Machinery Enterprise, at No. 139 Cara Dusana St. in Zemun, tel. no. 31-231, advertises that it manufactures instruments for the aircraft and motor vehicle industries, and various measuring tools (8, Vol. I, p. 173).

#### Production of Jet Fuel

The "Boris Kidric" Refinery in Rijeka began production of jet fuel in 1955, and by 1956 was producing 2/3 of the jet fuel needed by Yugoslavia. After the Sisak Refinery masters these products, all the needs will be met (15, 3 Dec 56, p. 5).

#### Industrial Production for the Yugoslav Navy

[See Fig. 84-85 for use of naval torpedo boats in landing operations]

Between 1918 and 1930 all the shipyards in Yugoslavia, including those of recently annexed regions (Rijeka, Pula, Losinj), employed a total of 3,500 persons, while at present over 12,000 workers are employed in shipyards, not including an additional 5,000 to 6,000 workers employed in the repair plants of the Yugoslav Navy, and the workers in the ship-construction industry.

At present Yugoslav shipyards are capable of simultaneous construction of 45,000 gross register tons of various vessels, not including facilities reserved for ship repairs. A large share of the equipment for Yugoslav-constructed ships is turned out by seven plants constructed since World War II, although considerable material still has to be imported.

The shipbuilding industry has constructed over 300 vessels for the Yugoslav Navy. Almost one half of these are torpedo boats, patrol vessels, mine sweepers and mine layers. One escort destroyer has been completed, while a 3,000-ton destroyer is nearing completion. Hereafter construction shall accelerate because construction bottlenecks in regard to all types of vessels

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needed by the Yugoslav Navy have been surmounted. Some vessels are already in series production.

It is important to note that in prewar Yugoslavia not a single plant produced mines and torpedoes, while at present quantities of torpedoes and mines sufficient for the needs of the Yugoslav Navy are being produced in Yugoslavia. (2, pp. 555-556).

The torpedo plant in Rijeka [Italian territory prior to World War II], produced 800 torpedoes per year, in addition to steam engines up to 2,000 hp, prior to World War I, and turned out a total of 14,998 torpedoes between 1866 and 1923 (5, p. 47). Between 1924 and 1934 the plant turned out 1,266 torpedoes. (5, p. 59). The plant, now called the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Plant [Fig. 36-37] (5, p. 521), still produces torpedoes [Fig. 38] (3, No. 7, Jul 52, p. 13).

In addition to several thousand workers employed in institutions, establishments and workshops of the Yugoslav Navy, the needs of the Navy are met by workers employed in the shipyards and ship-building industry and workers employed in over one hundred enterprises which in some way participate in the construction of ships.

Over 20 billion dinars are spent annually for the construction and operation of the Yugoslav Navy. In 1955 the Navy was allotted 24 billion 500 million dinars, i.e. 14.7% of the defense budget. (2, p. 559)

#### River Naval Fleet [Fig. 88-91]

Vessels of the River Naval Fleet, which include gunboats, patrol boats, mine layers, landing craft, monitors, armored motor boats and mine sweepers, are also used for supporting ground force actions (3, No. 7, 1957, p. 16).

#### Organization of JNA Technical Materiel Service, Technical Storage Depots, etc.

...The five level system of repairs [of JNA technical equipment], similar to the system used by the armed forces of France and the USA, is being introduced in the Yugoslav ground forces, although the number of cadres in the internal organization differs. (1, No. 5, May 55, p. 358)

An article entitled: "Organization and Tasks of the Technical Service of the JNA", by Major Stevo POLOJAC, contains the following remarks:

Prior to the formation of a unified technical service, the artillery-, tank- and engineer-technical and the technical-communications services existed within the framework of the branches of the Ground Forces. The motor vehicle-technical and the fuels services were rear services. The aviation-technical and the naval-technical services existed and still exist within the framework of their military branches. On the basis of such an

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organization each branch administration was responsible for the condition and completeness of the technical materiel of its own branch, in addition to equipment belonging to other branches which it was using. Further, branch administrations were charged with operational-tactical tasks and instructions.

Keeping in mind the scope and complexity of the tasks facing each branch, and its technical branch in particular, it is clear that the above type of system placed a heavy burden on the individual branches and kept the commanders from performing their basic assignments.

The Technical Service has now unified the former artillery-, tank-motor vehicle-technical and fuels services, while the engineer-technical and the communications-technical services have remained attached to their respective branches. This means that the Technical Service is presently and in the future will increasingly become the responsible technical-materiel organ for all the materiel of the Ground Forces, as well as the materiel of the Air Force and the Navy which is common to the armed forces in general.

The mere fact that the Technical Service is unifying and assuming the tasks of almost all of the technical-materiel services of the Ground Forces (with the exception of the engineer-technical and communication-technical services) illustrates the scope of its responsibility.

Because of the wide scope of activities of the Technical Service and the existence of specialties within its framework, it is at present divided into:

- a) the Artillery-Technical Branch;
- b) the Motor Vehicle-Technical Branch; and
- c) the Fuels Branch.

These branches are closely connected at the lowest levels, and overlap and are coincident at higher levels; yet, since many of their subbranches (electrotechnical and electronic, etc.) are inseparable, they still cannot be unified completely at this time.

All the above has, therefore, necessitated a separate organization of the Technical Service and the existence of its organs, units and establishments throughout the entire armed forces, beginning with the State Secretariat for Affairs of National Defense and ending with commands, units and establishments of the lowest level.

The functions of the Technical Service basically consist of: purely scientific-technical work concerning the adoption and standardization of materiel; the problem of exploitation, maintenance and repair; logistics problems regarding the supply of technical materiel to the armed forces; and, finally, the storage, care and replacement of materiel.

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The organization of the Technical Service reflects its multifarious activities, and we can therefore differentiate:

- a) the administrative-technical organs;
- b) the technical units and establishments (workshops); and
- c) the storage establishments.

The administrative-technical organs represent the technical-materiel organs of commands, units and establishments and are found at all levels, i.e. from the DSPNO (Technical Administration) to basic units (technical advisers). These are specialized-technical organs [manned by experts] of commands, which are responsible to their commanders for the state of the units equipment and for the execution of all tasks of a technical nature. They are in charge of technical units and establishments (workshops), and storage depots.

#### Technical Units and Establishments.

For the maintenance of equipment, technical inspections, and for the repair of equipment of the technical service, there exist special technical units and establishments whose assigned tasks are determined exactly by levels. Their composition, personnel- and equipment-wise, is such that they are capable of assuring the maintenance of equipment to which they are assigned.

These units and establishments are unified, replacing all the former artillery, tank, and mobile and permanent motor vehicle workshops; they are therefore, capable of maintaining and repairing all types of armament, combat and non-combat motor vehicles, optical instruments, and other equipment. The size composition and number of these units and establishments is related to the size and specific needs of the command, units and establishments of which they are an organic part. With reference to levels [types] of repair, they are divided into: technical repair plants; technical repair workshops; technical battalions, companies and platoons, etc. Plants for the repair of munition are placed in a separate category.

#### Storage Establishments

The Technical Service has storage depots which differ organizationally from the storage depots of other services, because of the existence of several diversified branches within the framework of the Technical Service.

Aside from receiving and distribution bases, the Technical Service has three basic types of storage depots:

- a) munition storage depots;
- b) equipment, spare parts and expendable materiel storage depots; and
- c) fuels storage depots.

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Establishments of this kind exist, in needed numbers, to, and including, the corps level, while in the division level and in smaller units, they are incorporated in a single technical storage depot within the framework of a unified technical unit (technical battalion), which is now under consideration and study.

Aside from the basic division, some types of oblast [military district] storage depots are divided into a number of variations, depending on the organization of the system of supply of technical equipment and the needs of units and establishments which are dependent on the oblast storage depots for supplies. In essence the principle of organization of all types of storage depots in the same, and only those which are of the "variant no. I" type have expanded facilities and therefore store larger quantities of materiel than do all other depot variants. This situation is logical since "variant no. I" storage depots supply and resupply large units and establishments.

It should be noted that the organization of the storage depots of equipment, spare parts and expendable material is closely tied to the organization of technical units and establishments (workshops), which are supplied by the former with spare parts and other materials for maintenance and repair - while workshops must aid storage depots in matters involving the preservation, maintenance and repair of equipment and spare parts. The storage depots are simultaneously charged with the replenishment of storage depots of lower commands (which supply the technical units of those commands as well as storage depots of a lower level).

The education and training of technical cadres is carried out at the technical school center, where the technical cadres for all the branches are trained.

Motor vehicle transportation units (which formerly were assigned to the motor vehicle technical units) have now been placed under the command of the Transportation Service; therefore, the Technical Service has the same relation toward them as toward units of other branches.

#### Tasks of the Technical Service

In order to understand and properly analyse the tasks of the Technical Service one should remember that this service provides units with armament, combat and non-combat vehicles, optical instruments, special equipment, fuels and lubricants, etc., namely, the material-technical basis of a modern army.

The task of the Technical Service does not end with the supplying of units, since it is also charged with the task of assisting branches in the proper utilization of those supplies, and, further, must take steps (such as instruction, technical and preventative control during exploitation), in good time, to make sure that equipment is kept in full combat readiness. The Technical Service is charged, through its technical units and establishments, with the tasks of planning and guaranteeing the continuous maintenance and repair of equipment, and to make available the necessary

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material and monetary means to assure that equipment will be in good repair and operational.

The protection and storage of R.R. [probably Ratna Rezerva: War Reserve Stocks] is a separate problem facing the Technical Service. Considering the immense quantity of diverse materiel involved and the limited value of well-known protective means, a broad approach aimed at systematic, organized protective measures must be undertaken by the maximum number of commanders and technical cadres. Professional instruction in this matter, to be furnished by the Technical Service, represents only a minor phase in the fulfillment of these tasks, while the actual execution remains the fundamental problem.

The organization of the system of control and inspection of the Technical Service can be divided into the following phases: the inspection and control of materiel (which principally mean the control of the operations of receiving, storage, issuing, consumption, replacement, and other operations); and secondly, the organized system of technical inspection and control, which represents a far more important and complex assignment. Technical inspections and control must be conducted systematically and continuously, beginning with the lowest organs (the direct users of technical means) and ending with the highest technical and specialized organs, including military commanders of units using the equipment, who are directly responsible for the condition and combat readiness of that equipment.

Since there are a series of items which are being or will be adopted by the Yugoslav economy and which involve the needs of the armed forces, organs of the Technical Service must endeavor to collaborate with the proper economic organs with a view of harmonizing as much as possible the needs of the armed forces and those of the civilian sector.

In its capacity as a materiel supply service, the Technical Service has the duty of supplying the armed forces promptly and continuously with all types of technical equipment; therefore it must carry out regular, extraordinary and prespective plans, plan for and provide monetary means, make procurements, recommend distribution, and restock units according to established criteria - keeping in mind both peacetime and wartime requirements.

The Technical Service is also called upon to draw up and recommend plans for the construction and alteration of storage, workshop, and other types of facilities, with the understanding that it guarantees proper conditions for receiving, storing, maintaining, controlling, inspecting, and the rapid issue or transfer of materiel.

The Technical Service has on hand certain kinds of materiel (tires, gasoline, etc.) which deteriorate in time, and must therefore be replaced within definite periods. The fulfillments of this task is extremely knotty since the ground forces have large

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quantities of war reserve stocks which they cannot utilize or replace within the specified time limit. This problem calls for continuous cooperation with the civilian sector of the economy, since only such cooperation offers a solution to the problem.

In addition to increasing the qualifications of technical personnel and organizing short technical training courses, the task of improving the organization of the Technical Service must be kept in the forefront, because the present organization of the Technical Service was completed without sufficient experience and is still untested.

Finally, separate directives and regulations should be written for the Technical Service by its central organ (the TI), which should be responsible for their publication. Moreover, catalogues, equipment performance manuals, technical norm schedules, and the like, based on modern technological literature, should also be published, as it is impossible to fulfill properly the various tasks assigned to the Technical Service without the guidance of such material. (1, No. 3, Mar 55, pp 167-171).

#### Refrigeration Plants in FPRY

Agricultural products will have the following refrigeration facilities available in the FPRY by the end of 1959:

##### a) Independent refrigeration plants:

Location	Capacity
Beograd	5,000 tons
Sabac	600 "
Smederevo	500 "
Zagreb	3,000 "
Rijeka	2,000 "
Brcko	1,500 "
Osijek	600 "
Dubrovnik	200 "
Ljubljana	2,500 "
Koper-Dekani	1,000 "
Maribor	100 "
Gevgelija	500 "
Tetovo	600 "

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## b) Refrigeration plants at slaughter houses and kombinats:

Location	Capacity
"Crvena Zvezda" - Kragujevac	520/tons
Zajecar (kombinat)	500 "
Kosovo Polje (kombinat)	1,800 "
Kragujevac (slaughter house)	530 "
Subotica " "	1,050 "
Kikinda " "	270 "
Vrbas " "	590 "
Pozarevac " "	590 "
Sr. Mitrovica " "	590 "
Zrenjanin " "	555 "
"Sljeme"-Sevsvete (factory)	200 "
"Vimpik"-Vrbovec " "	200 "
"Belje"-Darda (kombinat)	1,100 "
Sunja (factory)	70 "
Osljek (slaughter house)	70 "
Slavonska Pozega (kombinat)	200 "
Ljubljana-Zalog (slaughter house)	560 "
Tolmin (slaughter house)	20 "
Sarajevo (kombinat)	1,500 "
Mostar " "	200 "
Skopje " "	3,200 "
Strumica " "	1,000 "
Titograd " "	200 "
Bijelo Polje (kombinat)	200 "
Negotin na Vardaru (kombinat)	800 "

(13, No. 1, 1958, p. 123)

References to Military and "Unusual" Facilities in FPRY RR Directory of 1953

The below-listed Yugoslav RR stations have the following entries recorded in the "Remarks" column (column 19) in the 1953 Directory of FPRY RR Stations (7):

RR Station*	Remarks
Adasevci...	...Open for military slow and fast train less-carload shipments (7, p. 17)
Bila Nova...	...Open for slow and fast train carload shipments of the "Sebesic" Enterprise** (7, p. 30)
Dobrljin...	...Open for less-carload military shipments (7, p. 58)
Kosancic Ivan...	...Open for fast and slow train shipments of the "Toplica" Enterprise** (7, p. 103)

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RR Station\*Remarks

Kosana Tovarisce...

...Open for military fast and slow train carload shipments (7, p. 104)

Kratovska Stena...

...Open for fast and slow train carload shipments of the military economic enterprises\*\* (7, p. 106)

Kukaca...

...Open for fast and slow train carload shipments of the "Temelj" Enterprise\*\* (7, p. 109)

Kuside...

...Open for fast and slow train shipments of/for "warehouse 14" Kuside\*\* (7, p. 111)

Licka Kaldurma...

...Open for slow and fast train less-carload shipments of/for "Warehouse 17" Licka Kaldurma\*\*, and RR operational shipments (7, p. 116)

Novi Sad Teretna...

...Open for military and RR operational fast and slow train carload shipments, and the moving [household] of RR personnel (7, p. 143)

Ostarije...

...Open for fast and slow train carload RR operational shipments and shipments of the "Temelj" Enterprise\*\*, and all rock shipments (7, p. 150)

Otiski vrh...

...Open for slow train less-carload shipments only for the "Gradis" Enterprise\*\* (7, p. 150)

Ovcara...

...Open for fast and slow train less-carload shipments of/for "Warehouse 36" Ovcara\*\* (7, p. 151)

Pajic Polje...

...Open for slow and fast train less-carload shipments of/for "Warehouse 34" Pajic Polje\*\* (7, p. 152)

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RR StationRemarks

Pancevo Aerodrom [Airfield]....

...Open for military fast and slow train carload shipments and RR operational shipments of coal (7, p. 153)

Popovac...

...Open for military fast and slow train carload shipments, carload RR operational shipments, and carload shipments of the "Planum" Enterprise\*\* (7, p. 165)

Rajlovac...[Airfield, near Sarajevo]

...Open for military slow and fast train carload shipments.. (7, p. 173)

Rasna...

...Open for fast and slow train less-carload shipments to/for "Warehouse 4" Rasna.\*\* (7, p. 175)

Renovica...

...Open for slow and fast train less-carload shipments for the "Istra" Military Construction Enterprise. (7, p. 177)

Rodoc...[see "Soko" Enterprise entry in list of aircraft plants-above]

...Open for fast and slow train carload shipments for military units and military enterprises. (7, p. 181)

\*Details concerning the type of RR facilities and services available at these stations and others are given in AIIR "Directory of RR Stations in Yugoslavia - 1953", AF-1123929.

\*\*No indication as to the existence (or nature) of these enterprises and warehouses could be found in standard reference sources.

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Railroad Telephone Communications - Military and State Security References

In addition to three schematic charts [Fig. 21, 22, 23] depicting railroad automatic telephone exchange networks, and what appears to be a complete listing of lines and numbers within its own directorate the Telephone Directory of the Beograd Railroad Directorate (11) contains the following entries for the:

Main Directorate of Yugoslav Railroads: (11, p. 18)

...XII. Military Affairs Department

	Telephone No.
Chief	4009 29136
Advisor for Military Affairs	2049 27017
Advisor for Materiel	2029
Advisor for Antiaircraft Defense	2019
Secretariat	1409
Chief (of the Military Delegation)	4029 29033
Assistants (of the Military Delegation)	2039
Military Transportation Group (of the Military Delegation)	4039 29033 (11, p. 23)

contains the following entries for the Beograd Railroad Directorate: (11, p. 25)

...XI. Military Affairs Section

	Telephone No.
Chief of Section	309
Military Affairs Advisor	2119
Antiaircraft Defense Representation	329
Military Delegation	339
Chief (of Military Delegation)	319
Transportation Section (of the Military Delegation)	28274 (11, p. 29)

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According to the 1955 Sarajevo Telephone Directory the telephone number of the military delegation attached to the RR Directorate [of Sarajevo] is 43-67 (20, p. 135).

According to the 1955/56 Skopje Telephone Directory the telephone number of the chief of the military delegation attached to the [Skopje] RR Directorate is 13-08 (21, p. 39).

According to the 1955 Novi Sad Telephone Directory the telephone number of the military delegation attached to the RR Transportation Enterprise is 32-92 (22, p. 47).

According to the 1954 Telephone Directory of Ljubljana the telephone number of the chief of the military delegation attached to the [Ljubljana] RR Directorate is 32-564 (23, p. 13).

The Beograd RR Directorate Telephone Directory contains the following under the "Various and Sundry" listing of the Beograd RR Station entry: (11, p. 30).

## Telephone No.

State Security Administration

1063  
1563  
1073  
1503  
1504  
24363; (11, p. 36)

contains the following listings under the Crveni Krst Enginehouse (Lozionica Crveni Krst) [of the Nis RR Center] entry:

## Telephone No.

Military Advisor

8; (11, p. 46)

State Security Administration

338  
348; (11, p. 48)

contains the following listing under the Zajecar RR Station entry:

## Telephone No.

State Security Administration

13; (11, p. 49)

contains the following listing under the Kosovo Polje RR Station entry:

## Telephone No.

State Security Administration

30; (11, p. 50)

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contains the following listing under the Lajkovac RR Station entry:

Telephone No.

State Security Administration

13; (11, p. 52)

contains the following listing under the Rankovicevo [Kraljevo] RR Station entry:

Telephone No.

State Security Administration

19; (11, p. 59)

contains the following listing under the Cacak RR Station entry:

Telephone No.

State Security Administration

9; (11, p. 62)

contains the following listing under the Titovo Uzice RR Station entry:

Telephone No.

State Security Administration

6, (11, p. 62)

Army districts, military districts, military sectors

According to the 1955 Sarajevo PTT Directorate Telephone Directory (effective 15 Feb 55) the following military-territorial breakdowns exist in Bosnia-Herzegovina:

Tuzla

Military Sector, No. 2 JNA Street, Tel. 253 (20, p. 229)

Bihac

Military Sector, tel. 47 (20, p. 243)

Bijeljina

Military Sector, tel. 17 (20, p. 245)

Bileca

Military Sector, tel. 10 (20, p. 245)

Bosanska Dubica

Military Sector, tel. 4 (20, p. 247)

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Bosanska Gradiska

Military Sector, tel. 23 (20, p. 247)

Bosanska Krupa

Military Sector, tel. 8 (20, p. 249)

Bosanski Brod

Military Sector, tel. 20 (20, p. 249)

Bosanski Petrovac

Military Sector, tel. 5 (20, p. 251)

Bosanski Samac

Military Sector, tel. 6 (20, p. 253)

Bratunac

Military Sector, tel. 4 (20, p. 253)

Brcko

Military Sector, tel. 54 (20, p. 257)

Bugojno

Military Sector, tel. 19 (20, p. 259)

Cazin

Military Sector, tel. 3 (20, p. 261)

Capljina

Military Sector, tel. 31 (20, p. 263)

Derвента

Military Sector, tel. 40 (20, p. 263)

Dobo

Military Sector, tel. 34 (20, p. 265)

Drvar

Military Sector, tel. 4 (20, p. 269)

Gacko

Military Sector, tel. 5 (20, p. 271)

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Gorazde

Military Sector, tel. 33 (20, p. 273)

Gracanica

Military Sector, tel. 3 (20, p. 275)

Gradacac

Military Sector, tel. 7 (20, p. 277)

Jablanica

Military Sector, tel. 26 (20, p. 279)

Kalinovik

Military Sector, tel. 11 (20, p. 281)

Kiseljak

Military Sector, tel. 18 (20, pp. 281/283)

Kladanj

Military Sector, tel. 7 (20, p. 283)

Konjic

Military Sector, tel. 14 (20, p. 285)

Kotor (Varos)

Military Sector, tel. 1 (20, p. 287)

Listica

Military Sector, tel. 14 (20, p. 289)

Livno

Military Sector, tel. 10 (20, p. 289)

Lopare

Military Sector, tel. 12 (20, p. 289)

Ljubuski

Military Sector, tel. 3 (20, p. 291)

Maglaj

Military Sector, tel. 2 (20, p. 293)

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Modrica

Military Sector, tel. 7 (20, p. 295)

Mrkonjic Grad

Military Sector, tel. 5 (20, p. 295)

Nevesinje

Military Sector, tel. 12 (20, p. 297)

Posusje

Military Sector, tel. 16 (20, p. 301)

Prijedor

Military Sector, tel. 16 (20, p. 303)

Prozor

Military Sector, tel. 2 (20, p. 305)

Rogatica

Military Sector, tel. 24, (20, p. 307)

Sanski Most

Military Sector, tel. 19 (20, p. 309)

Sokolac

Military Sector, tel. 7 (20, p. 309)

Srbac

Military Sector, tel. 3 (20, p. 309)

Stolac

Military Sector, tel. 17 (20, p. 311)

Teslic

Military sector, tel. 16; Chief (apartment) tel. 2 (20, p. 313)

Tesanj

Military Sector, tel. 22 (20, p. 315)

Travnik

Military Sector, tel. 12

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Trebinje

Military Construction Sector, tel. 259 (20, p. 319)

Vares

Military Sector, tel. 4 (20, p. 321)

Velika Kladusa

Military Sector, tel. 3 (20, p. 321)

Visoko

Military Sector, tel. 19 (20, p. 323)

Visegrad

Military Sector, tel. 8 (20, p. 325)

Vlasenica

Military Sector, tel. 1 (20, p. 325)

ZavidoviciMilitary Sector, tel. 9; Chief (apartment, tel. 1  
(20, p. 327)Zenica

Military Sector, tel. 59 (20, p. 329)

Zvornik

Military Sector, tel. 8 (20, p. 331)

According to the 1955/56 Skopje PTT Directorate Telephone Directory (effective 1 May 55) the following military territorial breakdowns exist on the territory of Macedonia:

Skopje

Military District, No. 92 Marshal Tito St., tel. 10-60;  
Military Sector, Skopje No. 1, tel. 24-35; Military Sector  
Skopje No. 2, tel. 27-22 (21, p. 34)

Berovo

Military Sector, tel. 26 (21, p. 89)

Bitola

Military Sector, Kajmakalan St. (no. number) tel. 214;  
Military Construction Sector, tel. 60 (21, p. 90)

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Gevgelija

Military Sector, tel. 70 (21, p. 98)

Gostivar

Military Sector, tel. 11 (21, p. 100)

Debar

Military Sector, tel. 6 (21, p. 102)

Kavadarci

Military Sector, tel. 9 (21, p. 106)

Kocani

Military Sector, tel. 65 (21, p. 109)

Kriva Palanka

Military Sector, tel. 13 (21, p. 111)

Kumanovo

Military Sector, tel. 782 (21, p. 113)

Ohrid

Military Sector, tel. 69 (21, p. 119)

Prilep

Military Sector, tel. 73 (21, p. 122)

ResenMilitary Sector, No. 25 "29 Novembri" Street, tel. 23  
(21, p. 125)Strumica

Military Sector, tel. 50 (21, p. 128)

Titov VelesMilitary Sector, No. 1 Zeleznicka St., tel. 35 (21, p. 134)  
The 1957 Nls PTT Directorate Telephone Directory, effective  
1 June 1957, contains the following information:NlsMilitary Sector, Sumatovacka St. (no number, tel. 23-10  
(24, p. 36)

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Pristina

Military Sector, Kragujevacka St. (no number), tel. 416, 421  
(34, p. 69)

Vranje

Military Sector, tel. 66 (34, p. 83)

Gnjilane

Military Sector, tel. 6 (34, p. 84)

Kosovska Mitrovica

Military Sector, tel. 84 (34, p. 94)

Pec

Military Sector, tel. 36 (34, p. 100)

The 1955 Cetinje Telephone Directory, effective 31 March 1955,  
contains the following information:

Titograd

Military Sector, No. 5 Njegoseva Street, tel. 20-55  
(35, p. 28)

Bar

Military Sector, (Volujica), tel. 4 (35, p. 49)

Bijelo Polje

Military Sector, No. 12 Glavna Ulica, tel. 12 (35, p. 51)

Zabljak

Military Sector, Vuka Knezevica St., (no Number), tel. 12  
(35, p. 56)

Ivangrad

Military Sector, No. 4 Polimska St., tel. 15 (35, p. 57)

Kolasin

Military Sector, No. 5 Narodne Omladine St., tel. 20 (35,  
(35, p. 59)

Kotor

Military Sector, No. 421 Oruzja Square, tel. 7 (35, p. 60)

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Niksic

Military Sector, No. 2 Save Kovacevica Square, tel. 23  
(35, p. 65)

Pljevlja

Military Sector, Marsala Tita St., (no number), tel. 15  
(35, p. 74)

Cetinje

Military Sector, Revolucije Square, tel. 13; and  
Military District, (Bajova), house exchange: tel. 2; chief:  
tel. 104; (35, p. 90)

The 1954 Ljubljana PTT Directorate Telephone Directory, effective  
25 February 1954, contains the following information:

Ljubljana

Military Sector Ljubljana-town, No. 2 Metelkova St.,  
tel. 32-430; and  
Military Sector Ljubljana-vicinity, No. 8 Zupanciceva St.,  
tel. 21-415 (23, p. 79)

Maribor

Military Sector Maribor-town, No. 5 Ljeningov Square, tel.  
31-38; and  
Military Sector Maribor-vicinity, No. 14 Partizanska St.,  
tel. 31-36 (23, p. 139)

Celje

Military Sector I, No. 1 "v Kongresa" Sq., tel. 24-15; and  
Military Sector Celje-vicinity, No. 1 Ljubljanska St., tel.  
23-15 (23, p. 160)

Crnomelj

Military Sector, tle. 10 (23, p. 195)

Kocevje

Military Sector, tel. 2-50 (23, p. 203)

Ljutomer

Military Sector, tel. 12 (23, p. 207)

Murska Sobota

Military Sector, Zmage Sq. (no number), tel. 45 (23, p. 210)

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Nova Gorica

Military Sector, tel. 52 (23, p. 212)

Novo Mesto

Military Sector, No. 3 Titov sq., tel. 49 (23, p. 214)

Postojna

Military Sector, tel. 3 (23, p. 217)

Ptuj

Military Sector, No. 1 Srbski Sq., tel. 1-23 (23, p. 221)

Sezana

Military Sector, tel. 2 (23, p. 224)

Slovenj Gradec

Military Sector, tel. 8 (23, p. 225)

Sostanj

Military Sector, tel. 54 (23, p. 232)

Trbovlje

Military Sector, tel. 40 (23, p. 234)

Videm-Krsko

Military Sector, tel. 7 (23, p. 235)

The 1955 Split PTT Enterprise Telephone Directory, effective 30 April 1955, contains the following information:

[No military territorial organs for Split, Dubrovnik, Sibenik]

Zadar

Military Sector Zadar, Lenjinovo Walk (no number), tel. 16, (36, p. 219)

Sinj

Military Sector, tel. 13 (36, p. 240)

Trebinje

Military Construction Sector, tel. 2-59 (36, p. 244)

The 1955 Novi Sad PTT Enterprise Telephone Directory, effective 15 May 1955, contains the following information:

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Novi Sad

Military Sector Novi Sad No. 1, No. 6 St. Milanova Street,  
tel. 34-81 (22, p. 38); and  
Military Sector Novi Sad No. 2, No. 5 Trifkovic Sq.,  
tel. 25-08

Zrenjanin

Military Sector Zrenjanin No. 1, No. 1 Suboticeva Street,  
tel. 16-30; and  
Military Sector Zrenjanin No. 2, No. 1 Suboticeva Street,  
Tel. 20-04 (22, p. 151)

Alibunar

Military Sector, tel. 19 (22, p. 193)

Backa Palanka

Military Sector, No. 14 Veselina Maslese St., tel. 16  
(22, p. 197)

Backa Topola

Military Sector, No. 24 M. Tita St., tel. 86 (22, p. 202)

Bela Crkva

Military Sector, No. 1 Karadjordjeva St., tel. 43 (22, p. 205)

Vrbas

Military Sector, No. 11 Palih Boraca St., tel. 103  
(22, p. 212)

Vrsac

Military Sector, No. 2 Lenjina Sq., tel. 207 (22, p. 214)

Zabalj

Military Sector, No. 4 Oslobođenja Sq., tel. 21  
(22, p. 222)

Jasa Tomic

Military Sector, tel. 42, (22, p. 226)

Kovin

Military Sector, No. 4 "J.N.A." St., tel. 36 (22, p. 232)

Novi Becej

Military Sector, tel. 3 (22, p. 240)

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Novi Knezevac

Military Sector, tel. 23 (22, p. 241)

Odzaci

Military Sector, No. 20 Strosmajerova, tel. 42 (22, p. 243)

RumaMilitary Sector, No. 3 Peke Dapcevic St., tel. 92  
(22, p. 248)Sremska Mitrovica

Military Sector, No. 2 Brace Radica, tel. 22 (22, p. 256)

Stara Pazova

Military Sector, No. 1 JNA St., tel. 31 (22, p. 260)

Sid

Military Sector, No. 2 Borisa Kidrica, tel. 32 (22, p. 266)

Classification Yards and Operational Directives - Shipment of Explosives, Munition

In 1954 the Yugoslav Railroads accounted for 75.60% of the freight and 81.89% of the passengers transported by all Yugoslav transportation media (16).

Among other things, the "Regulation Regarding the Work of the Traffic-Operational Service of the Yugoslav Railroads", effective from 15 October 1956, contains the following:

## Part I

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRAINS

## Chapter 23

Classification Yards and Their Classification Region

1. Classification yards have been situated in harmony with the main flow of freight traffic on the Yugoslav RR network.
2. Every classification yard, other than those at the end of lines, has two classification numbers, i.e. "even" for one direction and "odd" for the opposite direction. These numbers are given as Arabic numerals. The classification region includes the classification station and the region of direction of the neighboring classification yard, including branch lines.

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3. Freight which is scheduled for direct export is marked with a Roman numeral in order to indicate the border station of exit. These Roman numerals offer an easy method of identifying export freight and allow for priority handling in respect to forwarding operations.

Border RR Exit Stations are listed in numerical order beginning with Sezana RR Station and ending with Gevgelija RR Station.

4. Standard guage classification yards [of the Yugoslav Railroads]:

Classification region number for the direction Skopje- Ljubljana	Classification region number for the region Ljubljana- Skopje
--	---

Name of Classification Yard

—	Skopje	31
2	Popovac (Nls)	29
4	Lapovo	27
6	Topcider	25
8	Pancevo Aerodrom	23
10	Zemun	21
12	Novi Sad	19
14	Vinkovci	13
—	Bogojevo	15
—	Sombor	17
32	Osijek	39
30	Zenica	33
18	Slavonski Brod	11
20	Novska	9
16	Koprivnica	7
22	Zagreb Borongaj	5
24	Karlovac	3
34	Srpske Moravice	35
36	Knin	37

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Classification region number  
for the direction  
Skopje- Ljubljana

Classification region number  
for the region  
Ljubljana- Skopje

## Name of Classification Yard

26	Zagreb Zapadni Kolodvor	1
28	Zalog	[see below]

## Numerical Designation of Border Exit Stations

Sezana . . . . .	I
Jesenice . . . . .	II
Maribor. . . . .	III
Kotoriba . . . . .	IV
Prevalje . . . . .	V
Subotica . . . . .	VI
Kilinda. . . . .	VII
Vrsac . . . . .	VIII
Dimitrovgrad . . . . .	IX
Gevgelije. . . . .	X
Kremenica. . . . .	XI...

3. Classification yards (and their classification regions) for  
the narrow-gauge lines:

Classification region  
number for the direction  
Lajkovac - Mostar

Classification region  
number for the direction  
Mostar - Lajkovac

## Classification Yard

--	Lajkovac	108
101	Cacak	106
103	Visegrad	104
105	Alipasin Most	102
107	Mostar	(9, pp. 36-43).

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## Part V

## ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE TRAFFIC-OPERATIONAL SERVICE

## Chapter 38

Operational Section SO GD (Traffic-Operational Dept., General RR Directorate)

1. The Operational Section SO GD has among others the following position:

Advisor for Military Shipments

2. The Operational Section carries out operational control of shipments on the RR network, as follows:... 19. In cooperation with the Military Delegation attached to the General RR Directorate works out the plans for mass shipments for the needs of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, and supervises their execution....

## Chapter 39

Operational Section of the Traffic-Commercial Dept. of Railroad Transportation Enterprises

1. The Operational Section of the Traffic-Commercial Dept. of a Railroad Transportation Enterprise supervises transportation within the region of a Railroad Transportation Enterprise, and has among others in the dispatcher group a dispatcher for military affairs (9, p. 60)

The "Traffic-Transportation Directive of the General Directorate of the Yugoslav Railroads - For the 1956-57 RR Timetable", effective 3 June 1956, contains the following information on RR reclassification [preradne: reworking]:

## a) on standard-gauge lines:

Alipasin Most (with the exception of Alipasin Most local freight and Sarajevo Novo)

Beograd (with the exception of Beograd local freight and items listed in Appendix III OT)

Beograd Dunav (only for shipments of explosive materials and inflammable liquids)

Bjelovar

Borovo (only for its spur line)

Bosanski Novi

Celje (for stations of the Celje - Dravograd and Grobelno - Zabok lines)

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Cacinci (for stations of the 1.00 m line)

Cakovec

Divaca

Doboř Novi

Karlovac

Knin

Koprivnica

Kosovo Polje (for spur lines)

Karljevo (for 0.76 m lines)

Kreka Nova

Krusevac

Lasva (for perishable goods shipments by fast and slow train for 0.76 m lines west of Lasva)

Licka Kaldrma (for its spur line)

Ljubljana (only for the directions of Karlovac and Sezana and branch lines, as well as for goods shipped for customs review in Ljubljana)

Ljubljana Siska (for the directions Zidani most and Jesenice and branch lines and Kamnik)

Madzari (only for shipments of explosive materials and inflammable liquids)

Mala Krsna (for the Pozarevac - Broadica line and branch lines and the Smederevo RR Station)

Maribor

Markovac (for its spur line)

Nis (for spur lines)

Nova Gorica

Nova Kapela (for spur lines)

Novi Sad (for spur lines)

Novska

Ogulin

Osijek

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Podlugovi (for its spur line)

Podravska Slatina (for 1.00 m lines. Local freight must be separated in cars)

Pozarevac (for the 0.76 m line and the Kostolac RR Station)

Prijedor (for the 0.76 m line)

Ruma (for spur lines)

Sisak

Skopje (with the exception of explosive materials and inflammable liquids)

Slavonski Brod

Sombor (for spur lines)

Subotica (for spur lines and Subotica Fabrika RR Station)

Sid (for spur lines)

Titov Veles (for spur lines)

Vinkovci

Virovitica (for its spur line)

Zabok

Zagreb Istocni Kolodvor (for the directions Rijeka, Split Banja Luka and Dugo Selo and branch lines. For the direction Banja Luka reclassified only those shipments which originate from lines west of Zagreb, as well as from the Virovitica - Kopriwnica - Dugo Selo line)

Zagreb Zapadni Kolodvor (for the directions Zidani most, Varazdin and Vinkovci and branch lines; for stations of the "Zagreb - Samobor City Railroad"; and goods sent for customs review to the customhouse in Zagreb)

Zajecar (for spur lines)

Zavidovici (for its spur line)

Zenica Teretna (for stations of the 0.76 m lines)

Zidani most

Zrenjanin, and all border stations.

b) on 0.76 m lines:

Alipasln Most (only for standard-gauge stations)

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Cuprija

Cacak

Jajce (for the Jajce - Drvar line)

Karljevo

Krusevac

Lajkovac

Licka Kaldma (for its spur line)

Metkovic

Mladenovac

Paracin

Sarajevo

Zajecar

Zrenjanin Fabrika

c) on 1.00 m lines:

Cacinci Osijek

Podravska Slatina

d) on 0.60 m lines:

Gostivar. (10, pp. 112-114)

The loading of three-axled cars [sic] for stations of the following lines is forbidden:\*

Pakrac - Pcelic

Breko - Banovici

Celje - Dravograd

Crveni Krst - Prahovo Pristaniste

Cresnjevec - Slovenska Bistrica

\*According to a schematic map in an official RR publication only a fraction of Yugoslavia's RR trackage has a capability of handling axle loads of 18 tons or over [Fig. 40]; (31, No. 1, Jan 58, p. 12) - [and only one such line, terminating in Sarajevo, reaches the so-called strategic central regions of Yugoslavia.]

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Divaca - pula  
 Grobelno - Zabok  
 Grosuplje - Kocevje  
 Jesenice - Planica  
 Kanfanar - Rovinj  
 Karlovac - Ljubljana  
 Kranj - Trzic  
 Ljubljana Siska - Kamnik  
 Murska Sobota - Hodos  
 Nasice - Nova Kapela  
 Petrovaradin - Beocin  
 Pleternica - Velika  
 Trzisce - Krmelj  
 Trèbinje na Dolenjskem  
 Varazdin - Golubovec (10, p. 129)

Special Regulation Pertaining to Individual Stations of RR Centers of:

- I. The Region of the ZTP (RR Transportation Enterprise) Beograd [for automatic RR telephone network of ZTP Beograd see Fig. 21, 22, 23].

The Beograd RR Center [Fig. 24]

The Beograd RR Station being located at the center of the Beograd RR Center, is mainly a passenger station and a station for less-carload of local and transit goods from all directions; it is connected, by standard-gauge track among other lines to the Beograd-Beograd Donji Grad - Beograd Dunav - Pancevo Aerodrom (Airfield) line.

The station Beograd Donji Grad is open only for the loading and unloading of carload shipments of all kinds, excepting explosive objects and inflammable liquids.

Beograd Sava is not open to the traffic of explosive objects and inflammable liquids.

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Beograd Sava is the transfer station for all shipments shipped by way of Beograd Sava, with the exception of explosive objects and inflammable liquids.

The station Beograd Fabrika Secera [Sugar Factory] is open only to narrow-gauge and standard-gauge carload shipments, excepting shipments of explosive objects.

Carload shipments of inflammable liquids will be accepted only if they are sent to/from the "Jugopetrol" Enterprise.

Only carload shipments of the "Dimitrije Tucovic" Sugar and Ferments Kombinat and the "Jugopetrol" Enterprise will be accepted on the narrow-gauge track.

Cukarica station is not open to shipments of explosive objects and inflammable liquids.

Topcider. Explosive objects, inflammable liquids and live animals, except military and racing horses, cannot be forwarded to the station Topcider.

## II. Region of ZTP Skopje

The following cannot be sent to the RR transfer station Gostivar to/from stations of the 0.60 m narrow-gauge Gostivar - Ohrid and Podmole - Struga lines: explosive objects and munition armed with detonators and fuses. Other explosive objects and munition without detonators and fuses can be accepted only if their packaging fully adheres to the regulations of Appendix III of the OT (probably Osnovna Tarifa: Basic Tariff), and are accompanied by a person [responsible for their trip] over the narrow-gauge line....

### The Skopje RR Center [Fig. 26]

The stations Skopje, Madzari, and Gorce Petrov comprise the Skopje RR Center. Less-carload and carload explosives and inflammable liquids shipments may not be shipped to the station Gorce Petrov. Those shipments are sent to the station Madzari.

Explosive objects and inflammable liquids cannot be sent to the station Skopje. Such shipments are sent to the station Madzari. An exception to this are the shipments of explosives and inflammable liquids whose loading and unloading is carried out on the "Aerodrom" [Airfield] military industrial siding.

## III. Region of ZTP Novi Sad. [Fig. 27, 28]

### Novi Sad RR Center. [Fig. 27]

Explosive objects and inflammable liquids can be sent to the station Novi Sad only if the place of unloading indicated on the bill of lading is the "Obori" loading-unloading yard.

Carload military shipments can be shipped to the Novi Sad Teretna station.

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## IV. Region of ZTP Zagreb

The station Zagreb Istocni Kolodvor is open to: unlimited fast and slow train shipments of explosive objects and munition.

The station Zagreb Zapadni Kolodvor is open to: unlimited fast and slow train carload shipments, excepting explosive objects and munition.

Military port

According to a schematic map of the harbor of Ploce [Fig. 41], part of the port facilities appear to be reserved for the military; the legend abbreviation Voj. Luka for section 1a of the map probably means Vojna [Military] Luka [port]. (33, No. 10, Oct 57, pp. 41, 44)

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12. N: Oslobodjenje, Sarajevo, 22 Feb 56, p. 3.
13. P: Tehnika, Beograd.
14. N: Narodna Armija, Beograd.
15. N: Vjesnik, Zagreb.
16. M: Razvoj Tehnike i Privrede u Jugoslaviji 1945-55, D. Velickovic, main ed., Beograd, 1955, p. 169.
17. P: Commercial Information, Beograd, No. 4, 1954, p. 13
18. M: Privredni Adresar FNRJ, Vols. I and II, Beograd, 1953.
19. N: Borba, Zagreb.
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23. M: Telefonski Imenik Ljubliana, 1954.
24. N: Privredni Pregled, Beograd, 26 Jan 56.

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25. M: Nedelja Stampe i Radija, Union of Newsmen of PR Serbia, Beograd, 1955, p. 6.
26. P: Progres, Ljubljana, No. 3, 1956, pp. 84,85.
27. P: Elektroprivreda, Beograd, No. 8-9, 1957, p. 398.
28. M: Zbirka Zakona o Jugoslovenskoj Narodnoj Armiji, Dr. Dj. Dimitrijevic ed., Beograd, 1955.
29. P: Sluzbeni List FNRJ, Beograd
30. M: Uputstvo o organizaciji i vršenju sluzbe PAZ kod PTT ustanova i jedinica, Main Post Office Directorate, Beograd, 1952, pp. 5-17.
31. P: Zeleznice, Beograd.
32. N: Ljudska Pravica, Ljubljana.
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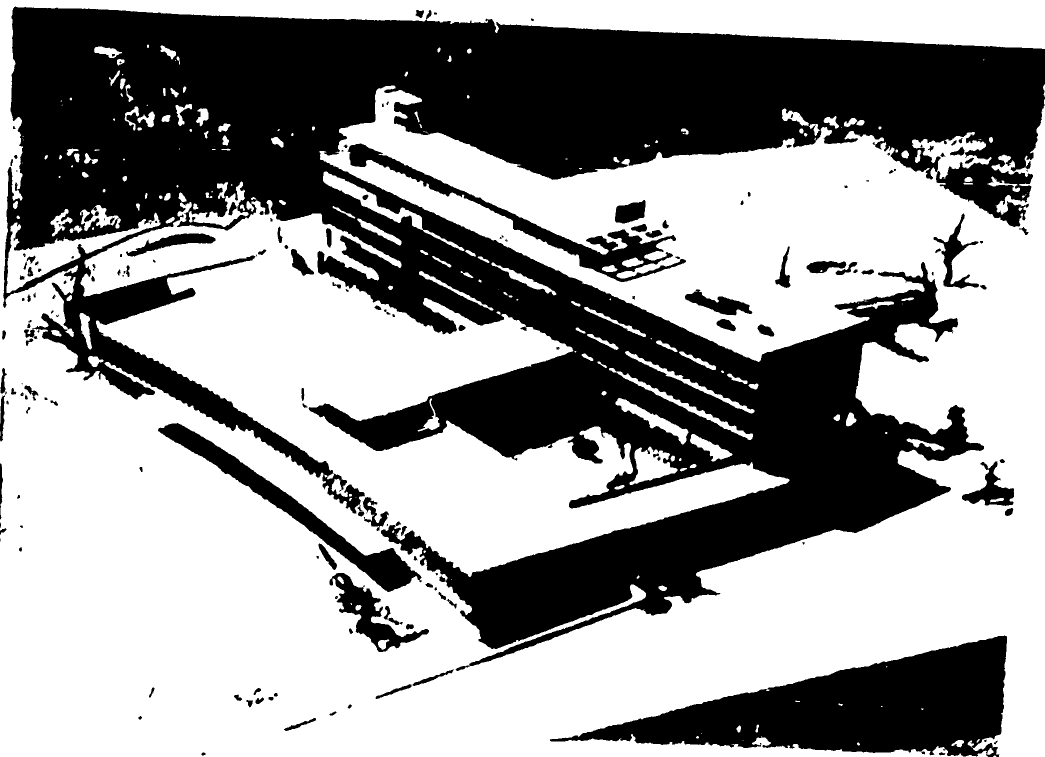


Fig. 1 - Building [Model] of the Military Geographic Institute.  
Source: P:Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik, Beograd, No. 3, 1956, p. 164.



Fig. 2 - Military Station.

Source: Ibid., p. 166.

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Fig. 3 - Housing Settlement [built by military construction enterprises].

Source: P: Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik, Beograd, No. 3, 1955, p. 165.



Fig. 4 - Fuel Tank [under construction by military construction unit].

Source: Ibid., p. 167.

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Fig. 5 - Yugoslav-produced rocket launcher [bazooka].



Fig. 6 - Yugoslav-produced heavy mortar.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 12, 1952, p. 26.

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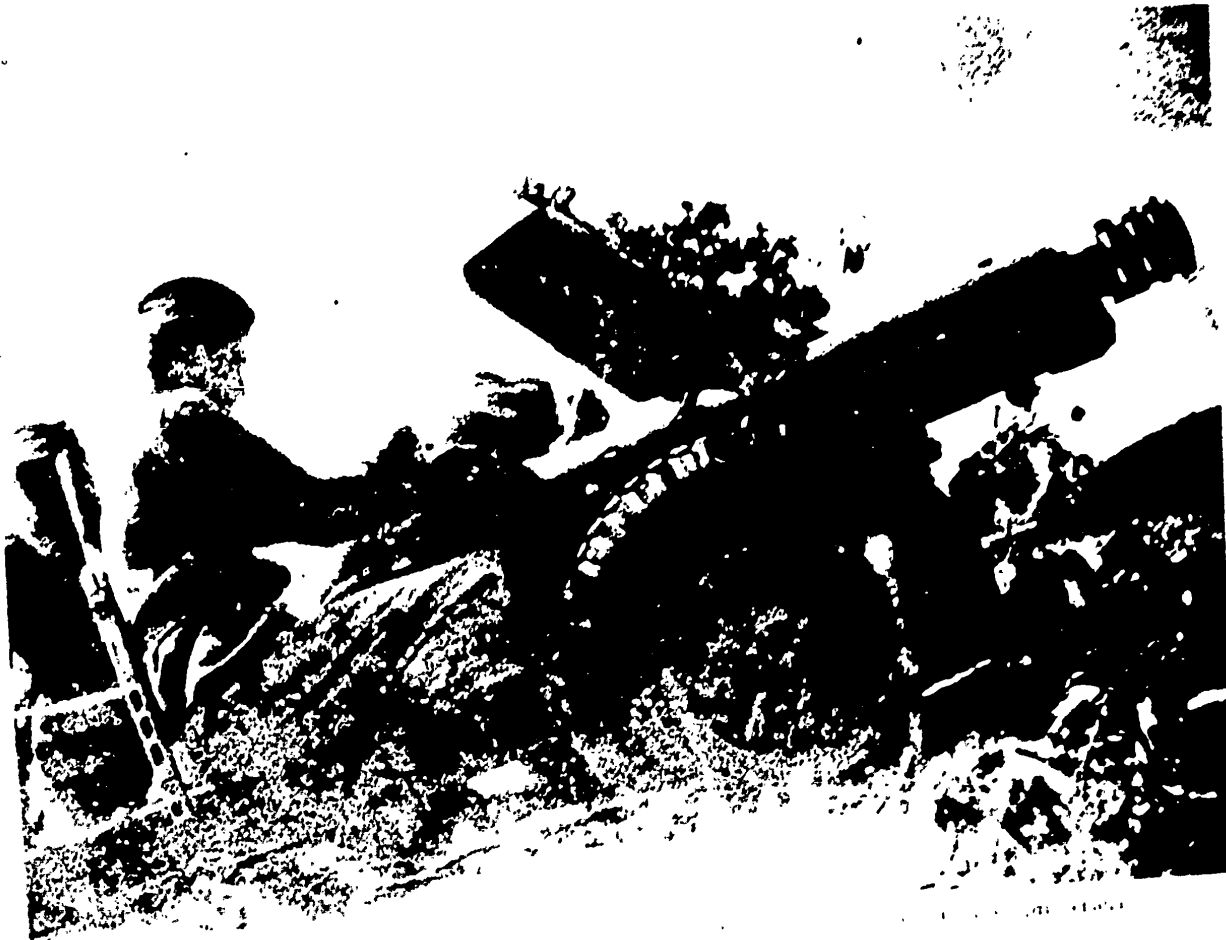


Fig. 7 - Yugoslav-produced "B-1" mountain gun



Fig. 8 - Yugoslav-produced recoilless-gun. STAT

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 10, 1952, p. 12.



Fig. 9 - Yugoslav produced "B B-3" 120 mm heavy mortar.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 8, 1957, p. 20.

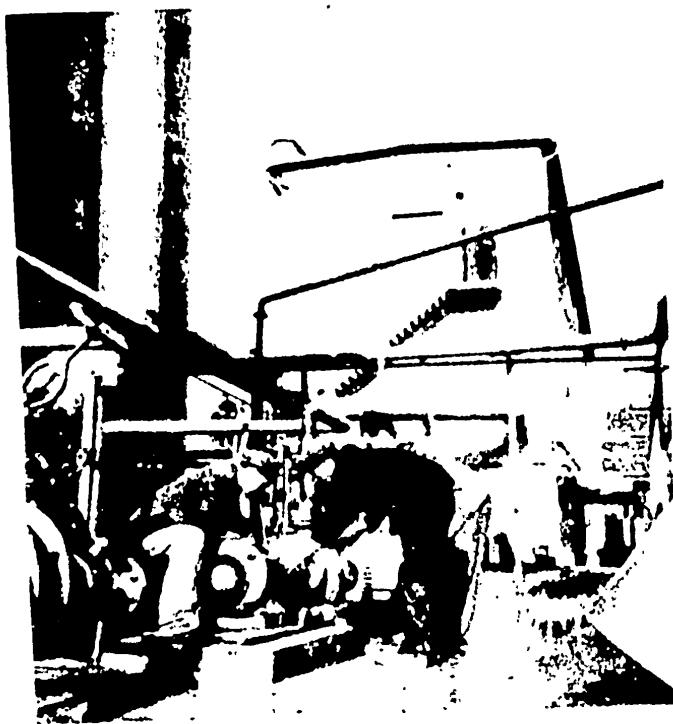


Fig. 10 - Exterior steam pipes at "Milan Blagojevic" Powder Plant.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 1, 1953, p. 2.

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Fig. 11 - Exterior steam pipes at "Milan Blagojevic" Powder Plant.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 1, 1953, p. 2.



Fig. 12 - Part of the production of these "Fiat" field vehicles at the "Crvena Zastava" Enterprise in Kragujevac is slated for the Army.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 3, 1953, p. 2.

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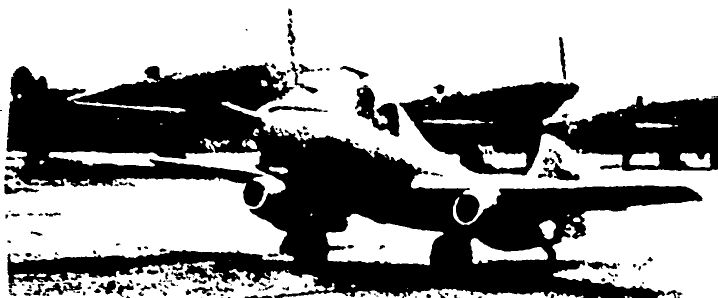


Fig. 13 - The "451 - M", first Yugoslav-produced jet aircraft.



Fig. 14 - The "452-M", Yugoslav-produced jet interceptor.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 9, 1953, p. 3.



Fig. 15 - Series assembly of "S-49c" fighters in large assembly shop of the "Ikarus" Enterprise.

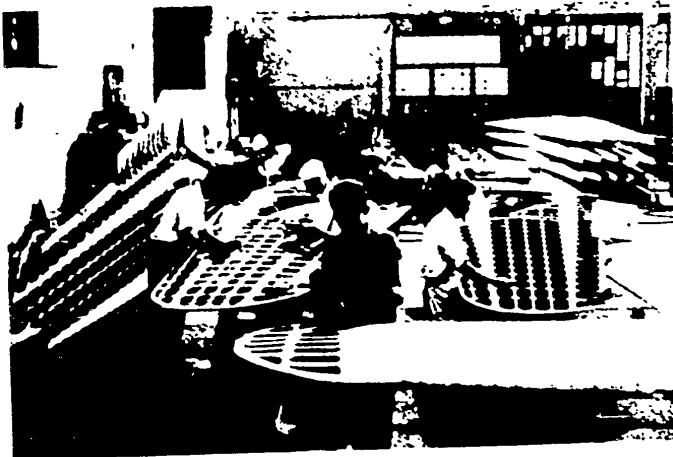


Fig. 16 - Interior view of "Ikarus" Enterprise.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 6, 1952, p. 7..

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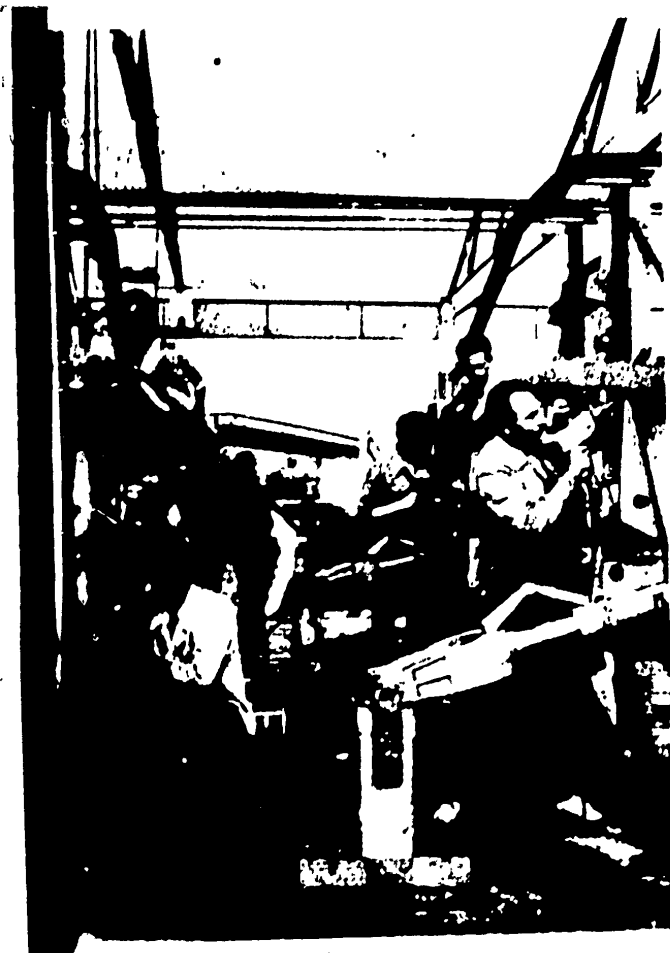


Fig. 17 - Interior view of "Ikarus" Enterprise.

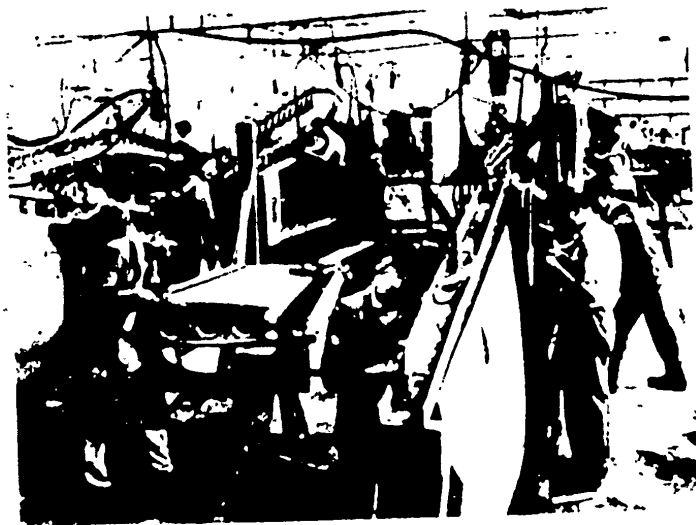


Fig. 18 - do.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 6, 1952, p. 7.

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Fig. 19 - Series-production of landing gear parts.



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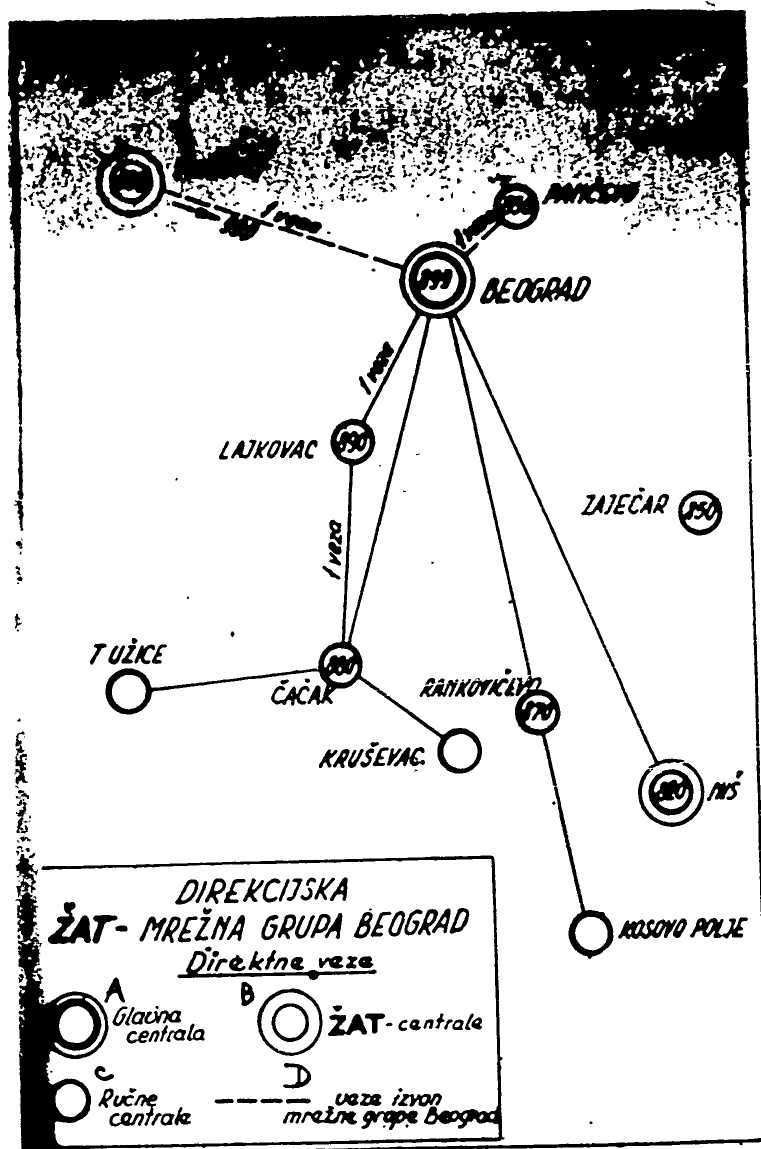


Fig. 21 - Automatic RR Telephone Network of the Beograd RR Directorate - direct lines.

Legend: A.: Main Exchange; B.: Automatic RR Telephone Exchanges; C.: Hand-operated Exchanges; D.: Line outside of Beograd network. (*1 veza* means *1 line*.)

Source: M: Telefonski Imenik, Beograd RR Directorate, Beograd, 1953, p. 71.

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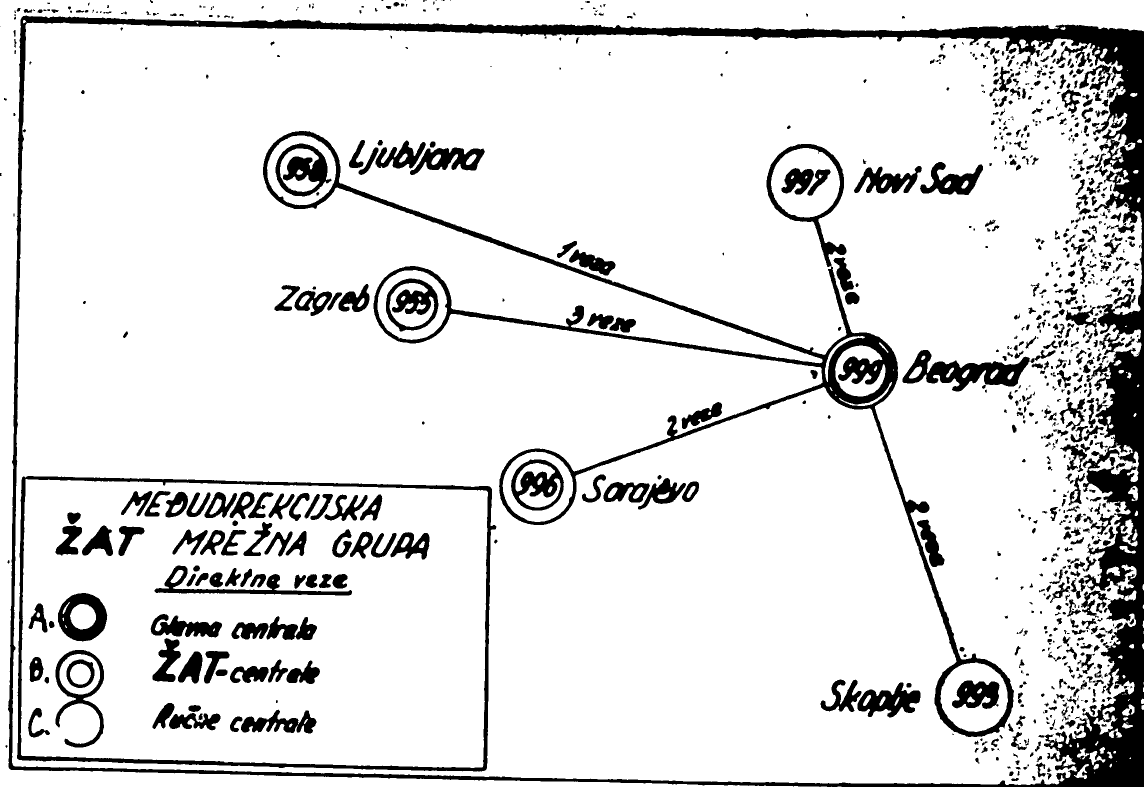


Fig. 22 - Inter-Directorate Automatic RR Telephone Network - direct lines.

Legend: A.: Main Exchanges; B.: Automatic RR Telephone Exchange; C.: Hand-operated Exchanges. (1 veza means 1 line, etc.)

Source: M: Telefonski Imenik, Beograd RR Directorate, Beograd, 1953, p. 69.

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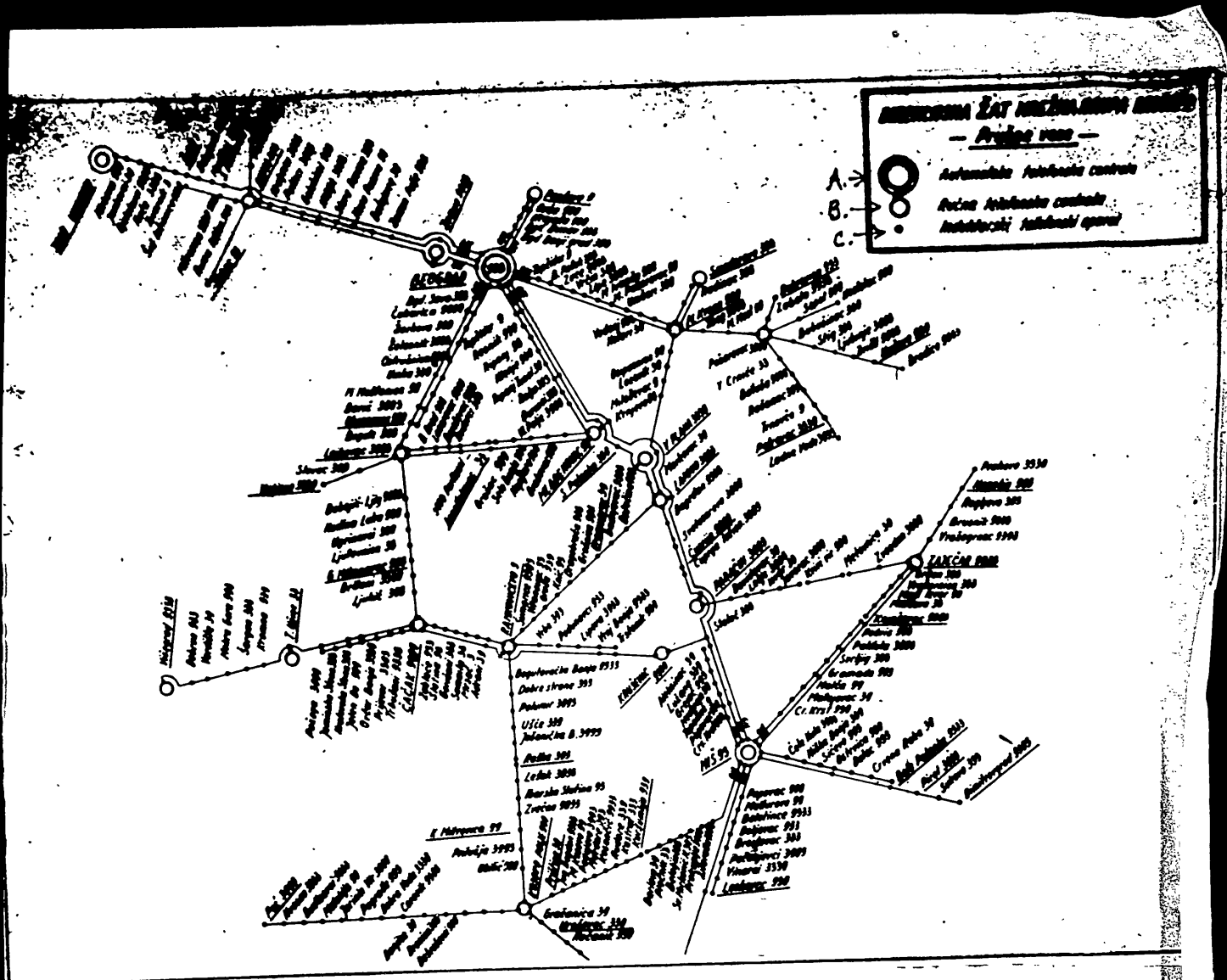


Fig. 23 - Automatic RR Telephone Network of the Beograd RR Directorate - RR lines.

Legend: A.: Automatic Telephone Exchange;  
B.: Hand-operated Telephone Exchange;  
C.: Induction Telephone.

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Source: M: Telefonski Iwenik, Beograd RR Directorate; Beograd, 1953, p. 73.

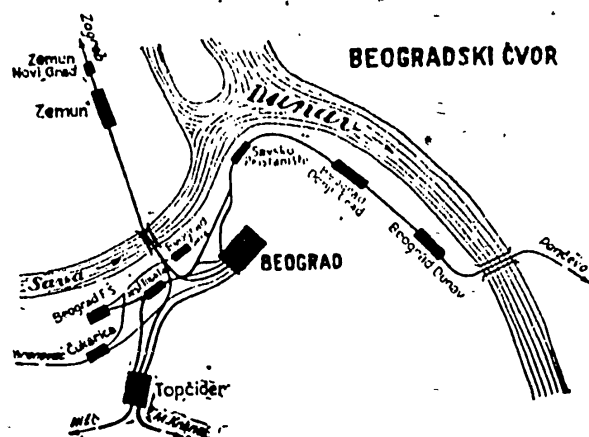
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Fig. 24 - Beograd RR Center.

Source: M: Sabracajno-Transportno Uputstvo GDJZ us Red Voznje za 1956/57, Main Directorate of Yugoslav RR, Beograd, 1956, p. 97.

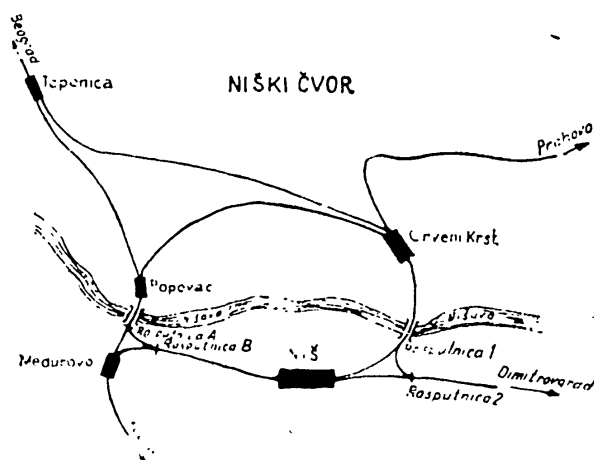


Fig. 25 - Nis RR Center.

Source: Ibid., p. 100.

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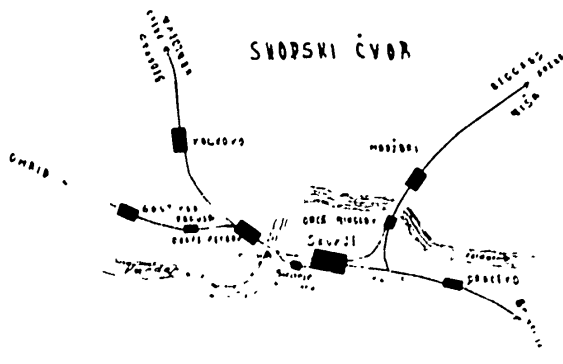
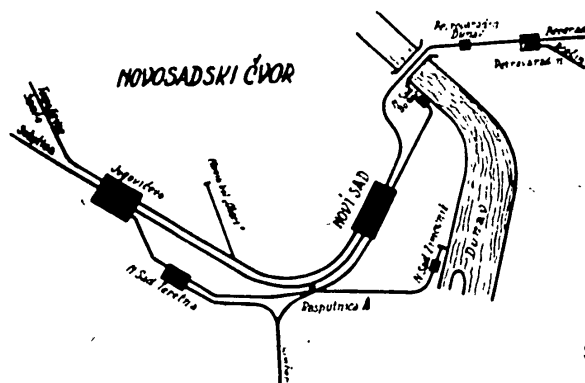


Fig. 26 - Skopje RR Center.

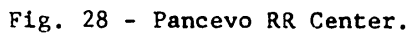
Source: M: Sabbracajno-Transportno Uputstvo GDJZ us Red Voznje 1956/57, Main Directorate of Yugoslav RR, Beograd, 1956, p. 102.



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Fig. 27 - Novi Sad RR Center.

Source: Ibid., p. 103



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Source: Ibid., p. 106.

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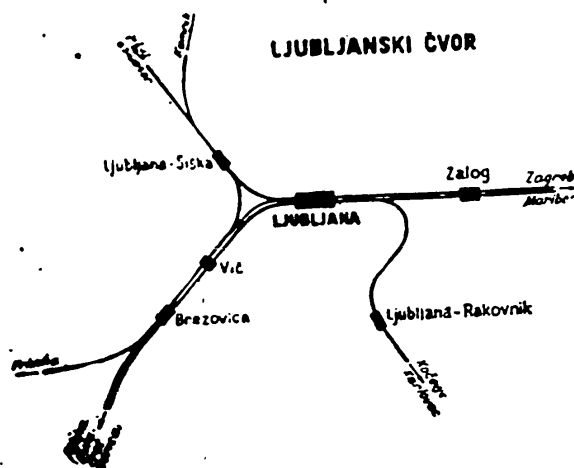


Fig. 30 - Ljubljana RR Center.

Source: M: Saobraćajno-Transportno Uputstvo GDJZ uz Red Voznje 1956/57, Main Directorate of Yugoslav RR, Beograd, 1956, p. 107.

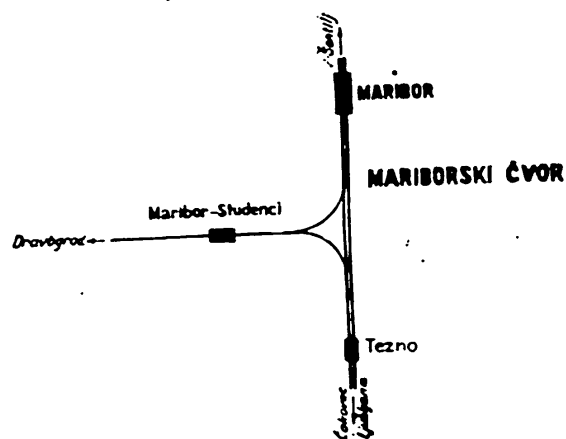


Fig. 31 - Maribor RR Center.

Source: Ibid., p. 108.

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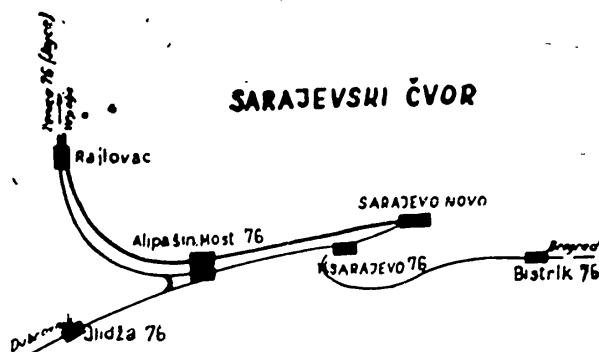


Fig. 32 - Sarajevo RR Center.

Source: M: Saobraćajno-Transportno Uputstvo GDJZ uz Red Voznje 1956/57, Main Directorate of Yugoslav RR, Beograd, 1953, p. 109.

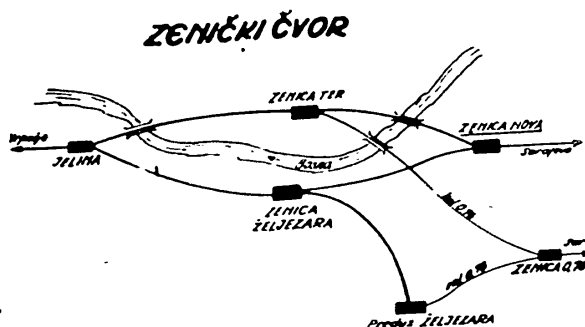


Fig. 33 - Zenica RR Center.

Source: Ibid., p. 111.

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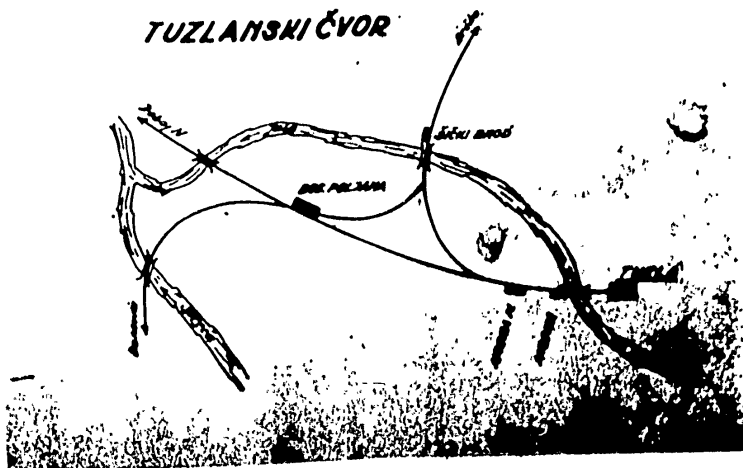


Fig. 34 - Tuzla RR Center.

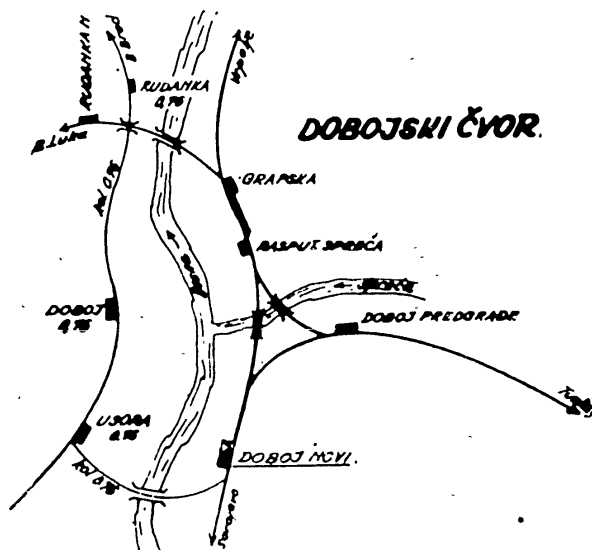


Fig. 35 - Doboj RR Center.

Source: M: Saobraćajno-Transportno Uputstvo GDJZ uz Red Voznje 1956/57, Main Directorate of Yugoslav RR, Beograd, 1956, p. 110.

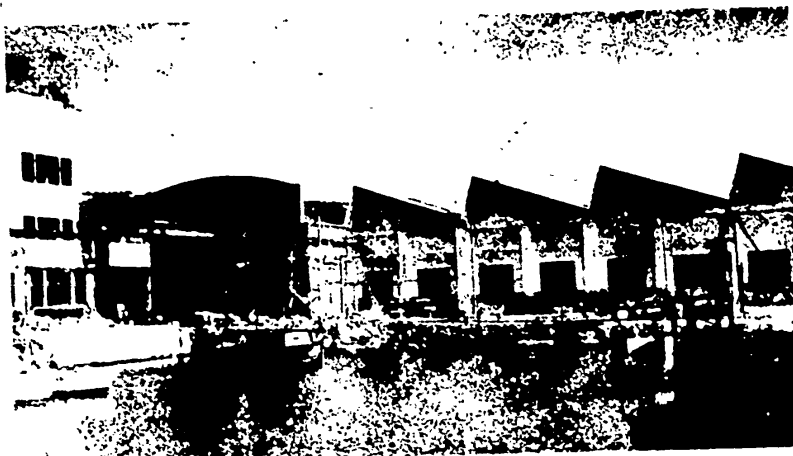
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Fig. 36 - Rijeka. World War II damage to torpedo plant  
(Now "Aleksandar Rankovic" Plant)

Source: M: Rijeka Zbornik, J. Ravlic, ed., Zagreb,  
1953, p. 521.



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Fig. 37 - Rijeka. Restored western side of Assembly Shop  
of the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Plant.

Source: Ibid., p. 603.

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Fig. 38 - Inspection of Yugoslav-produced torpedoes at the "Aleksandar Rankovic" Plant, Rijeka.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 7, 1952, p. 13.



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Fig. 39 - Series-produced 175 cu cm motorcycle at "Tito" [Military] Enterprises, Vagosca.

Source: N: Vjesnik, Zagreb, No. 4000, 1957, p. 2.

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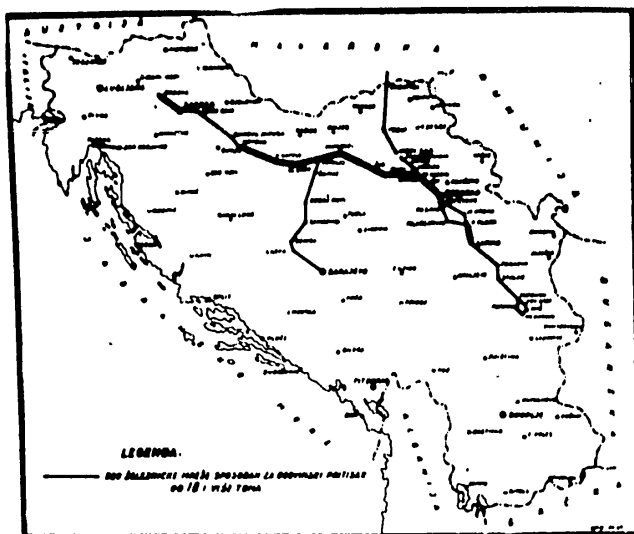


Fig. 40 - Yugoslav RR lines having an axle-load capacity of 18 tons and more.

Source: P: Zeleznice, Beograd, No. 1, 1958, p. 12.

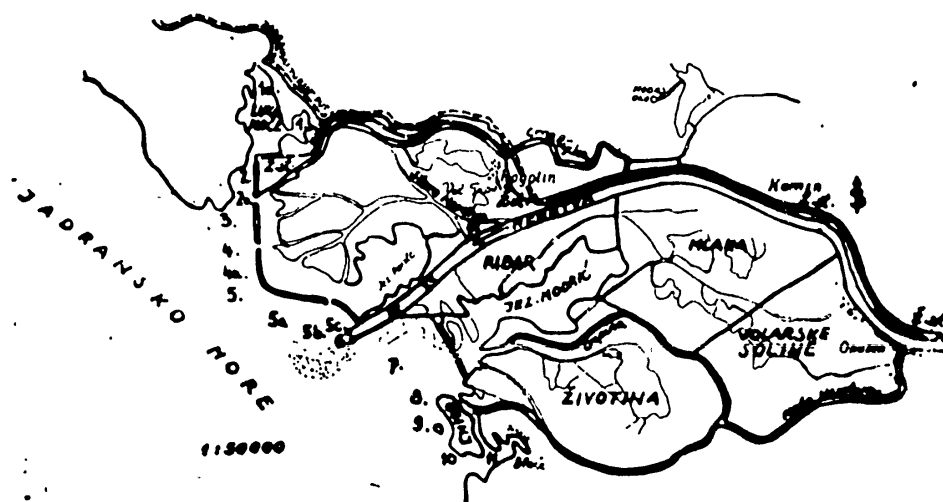


Fig. 41 - Harbor of Ploče [and military port section]  
Legend [in text]: 1. Passenger dock;  
1a. Military port.

Source: P: Kemija u Industriji, Zagreb, No. 10, 1957, pp. 41, 44.

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Fig. 42 - Chemical unit soldier tests "explosion" area...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 11, 1956, back cover.

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Fig. 43 - Chemical unit decontaminates weapons...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 11, 1956, p. 4.



Fig. 44 - After exposure special showers are taken...

Source: Ibid., p. 5.

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Fig. 45 - Jeeps rush to "explosion" area to test radioactivity...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 11, 1956, pp. 4-5.

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Fig. 46 - Interior view of "Milan Blagojevic" Powder Plant.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 1, 1953, p. 3.



Fig. 47 - Recently-opened Army House in Osijek - favorite recreation place for the Osijek garrison.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 4, 1956, p. 2.

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Fig. 48 - Ski training on Jahorina Mt. - point reconnaissance team.

Source: P: Front, Reograd, No. 6, 1957, p. 3.



Fig. 49 - Ski-reconnaissance patrol fires automatic weapons.

Source: P: Front, Reograd, No. 4, 1956, p. 2.

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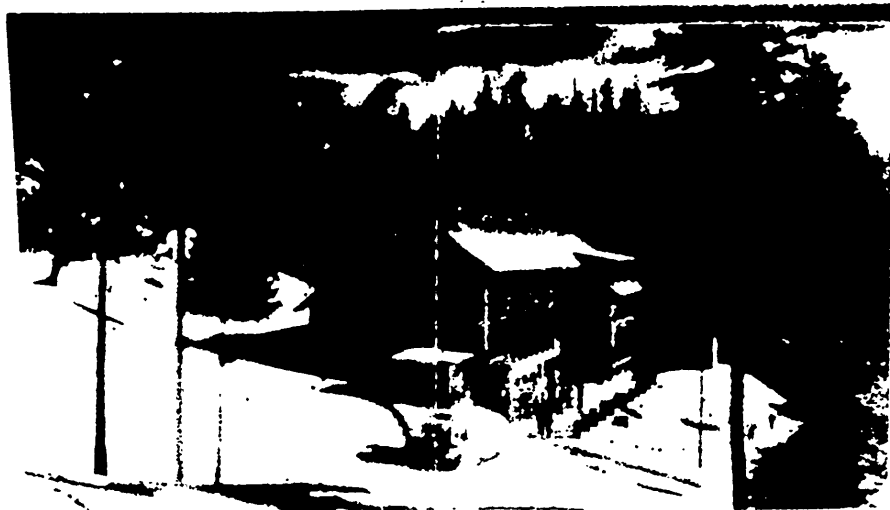


Fig. 50 - Jahorina Mt. - Army Hotel located near skiing slopes [and ski lift].



Fig. 51 - Ski training exercise: "Night attack on a populated place."

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 6, 1957, p. 5.

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Fig. 52 - Training of parachutists - Jumping tower.  
Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 4, 1956, p. 5.

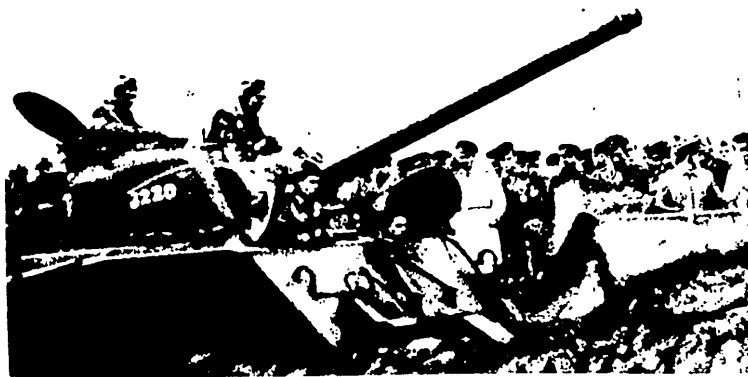


Fig. 52 - Tank with bulldozer attachment digs in  
five minutes.

Source: Ibid., p. 2.

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Fig. 54 - Parachutists prepare to jump off training jump tower.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 4, 1956, p. 3.

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Fig. 55 - Howitzer unit en route to firing position...



Fig. 56 - ... arrives at firing position, where shells are adjusted...



Fig. 57 - ... unit commander follows action...



Fig. 58 - ... as firing begins.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 3, 1956, p. 8.

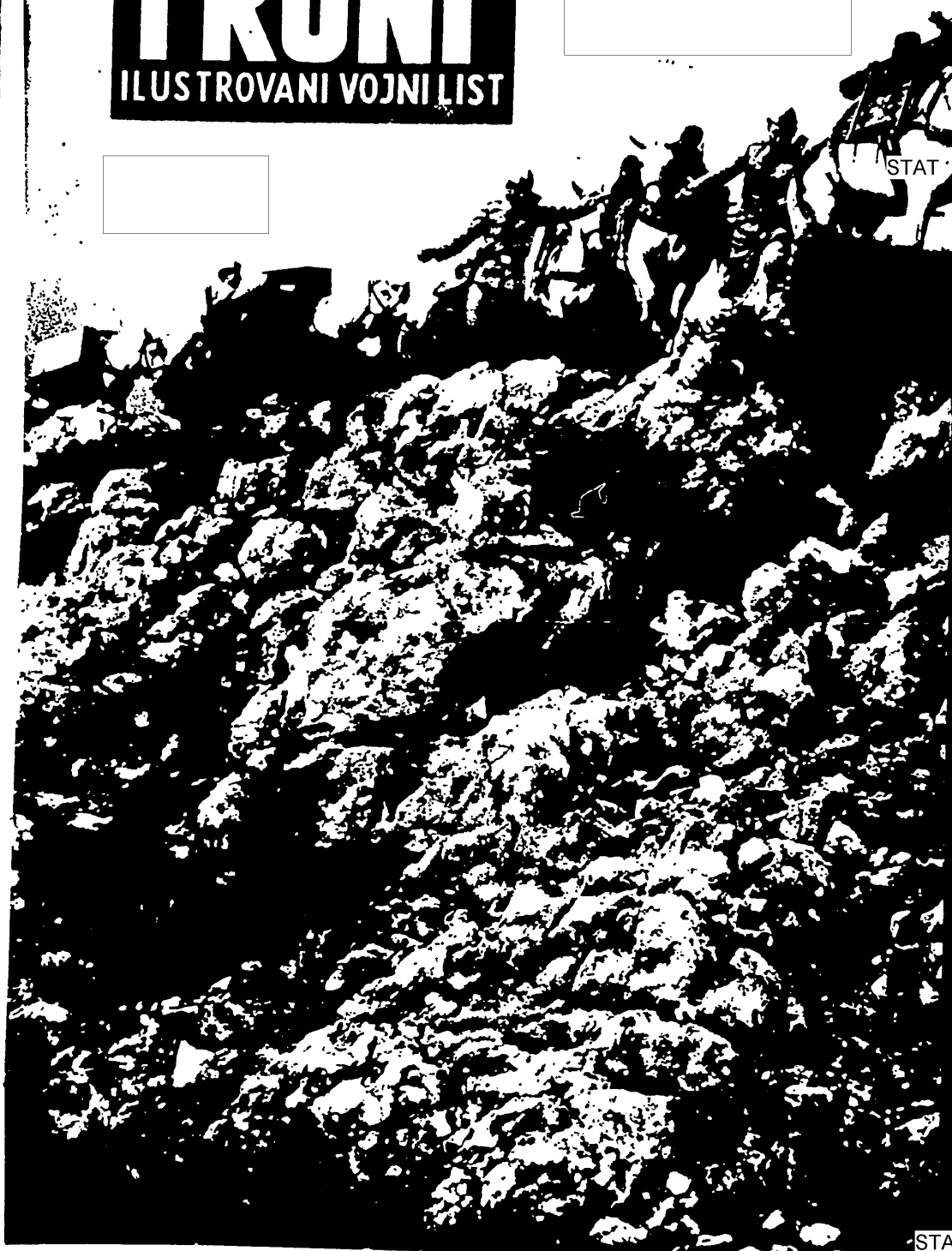
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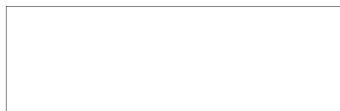
Fig. 59 - Mountain-artillery unit working its way through the difficult karst region of Hercegovina.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 3, 1956, front cover.

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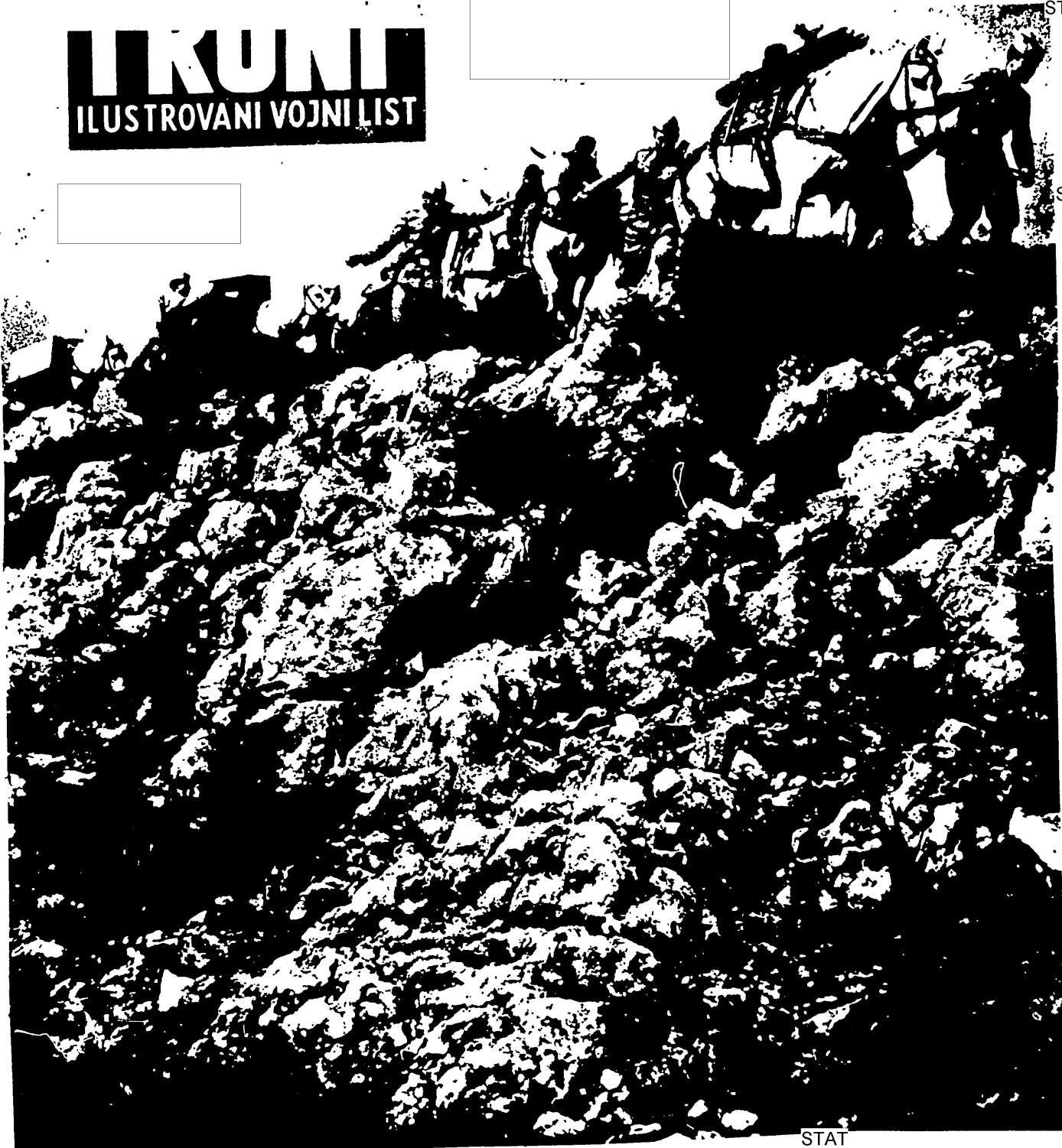
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Fig. 59 - Mountain-artillery unit working its way through the difficult karst region of Hercegovina.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 3, 1956, front cover.

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Fig. 60 - The karst region... extending from Tolmin to Skadar, (700 km long and from 50 to 100 km wide) practically unconquered during WW II.



Fig. 61 - The karst is an ally to those who know how to use it.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 18, 1956, p. 7. STAT.



Fig. 62 - A motorized column moves through a karst area typical of the Slovenian Littoral.

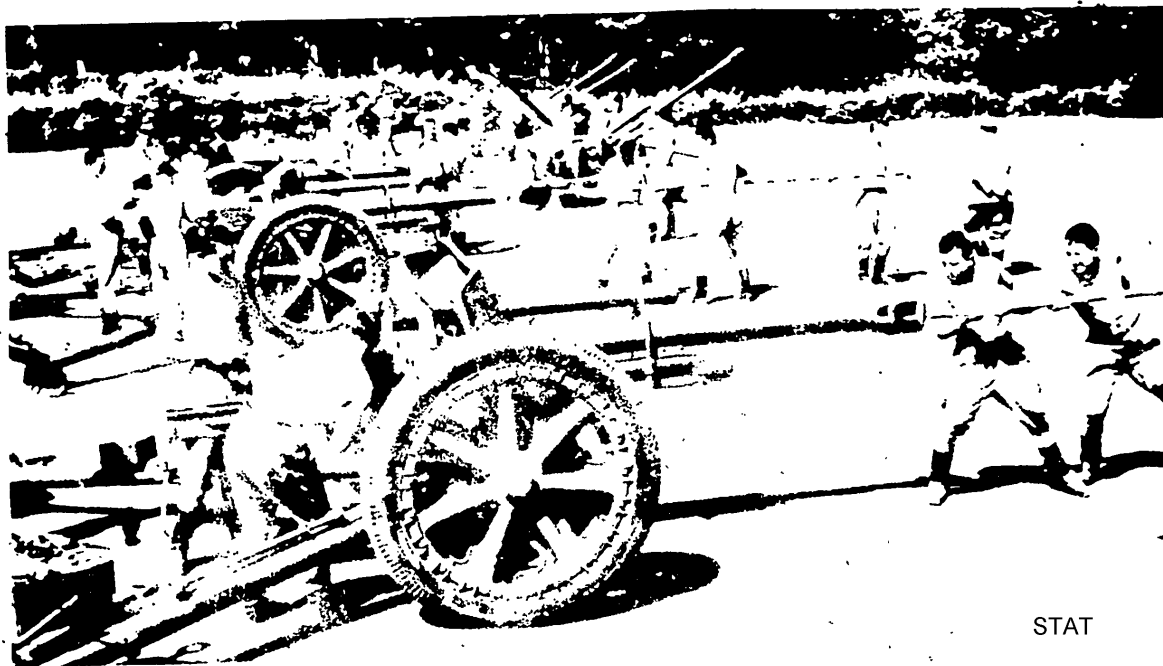
Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 18, 1956, p. 3.

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Fig. 63 - A howitzer regiment in review.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 19, 1956, p. 6.



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Fig. 64 - Cleaning guns is a daily chore in a camp for artillerymen.

Source: Ibid., p. 7.



Fig. 65 - Artillery on the move.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 19, 1956, p. 7.



Fig. 66 - Anti-tank gun in action during maneuvers.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 14, 1956, pp. 6-7.



Fig. 67 - During one of last year's maneuvers only the cavalry was mobile, while motorized units were immobilized by mud.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 2, 1956, p. 2.

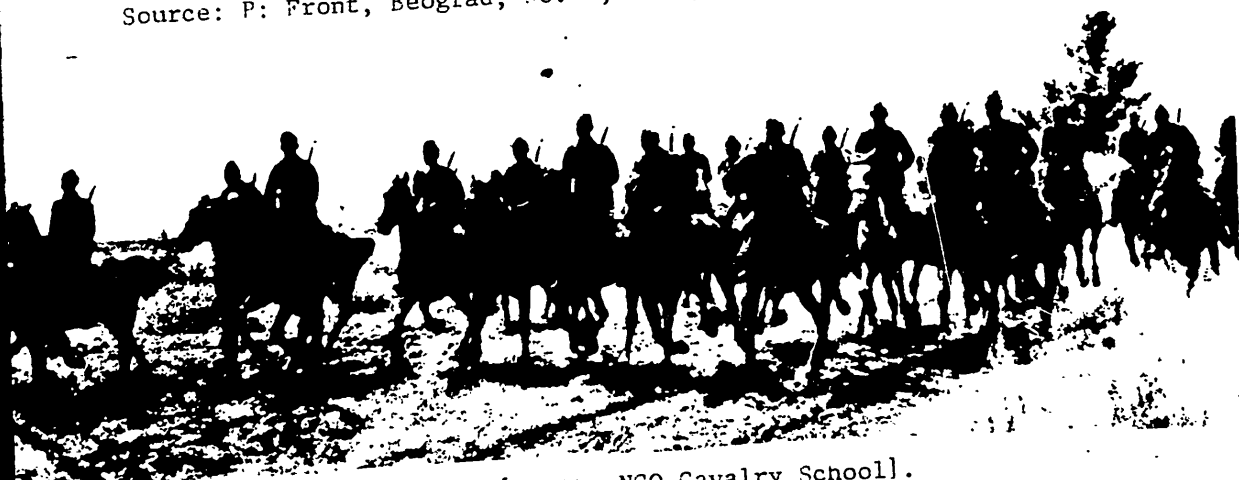


Fig. 68 - A cavalry squadron [of the NCO Cavalry School].

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 12, 1956, p. 10.

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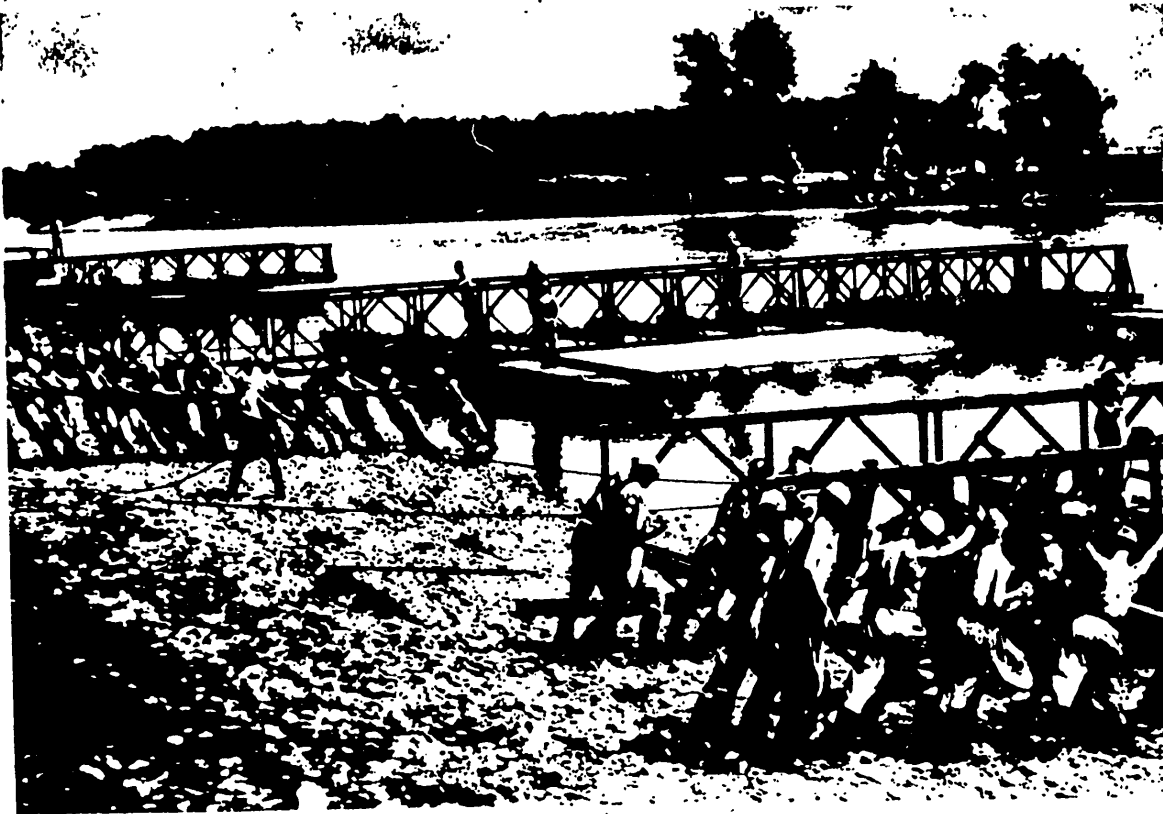


Fig. 69 - Pontoon troops at work.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 15/16, 1956, p. 3.

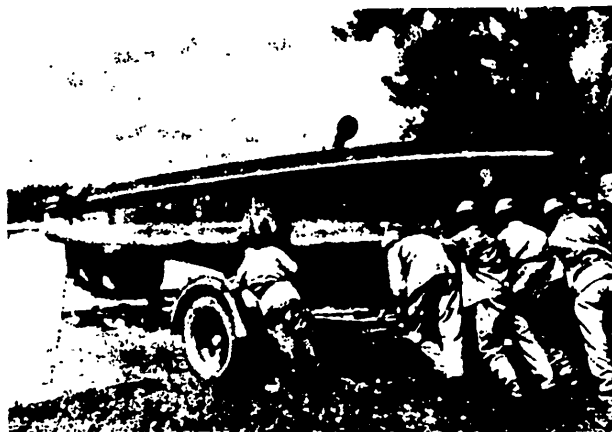


Fig. 70 - Motor boats (used as pontoon tugs)  
are transported by a special road trailer. STAT

Source: Ibid., p. 5.



Fig. 71 - Trained dogs [used extensively along the borders].

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 1, 1956, p. 16.



Fig. 72 - An Army summer camp.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 12, 1956, p. 8.

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Fig. 73 - Cleaning weapons after an exercise.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 7, 1956, pp. 12-13.



Fig. 74 - Premilitary Training Showroom in Leskovac.  
Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 6, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 75 - This truck is both work shop and home for radio operators.  
Source: Ibid.

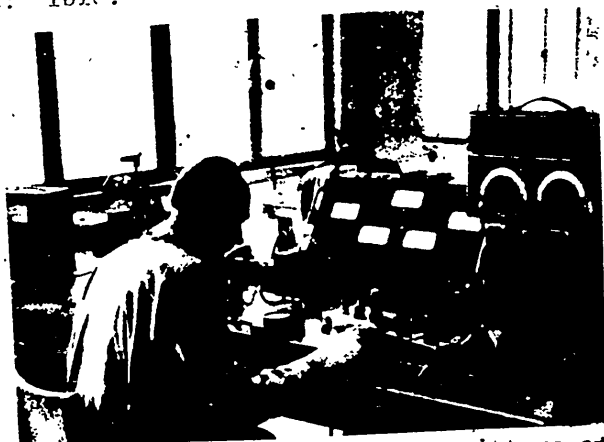


Fig. 76 - Repair of tank radio transmitters and receivers at a military electro-technical repair shop.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 2, 1956, p. 2.

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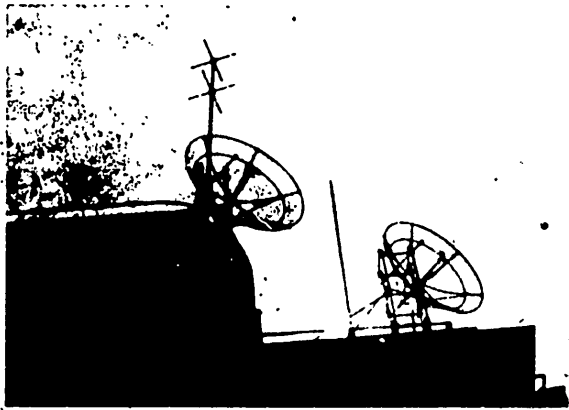


Fig. 77 - Radio-relay lines have been in operation between the Beograd, Zagreb and Novi Sad radio stations since 30 September [1956]. Antennas shown are atop "Borba" building, Beograd.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 20, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 78 - A lesson in mine-laying.

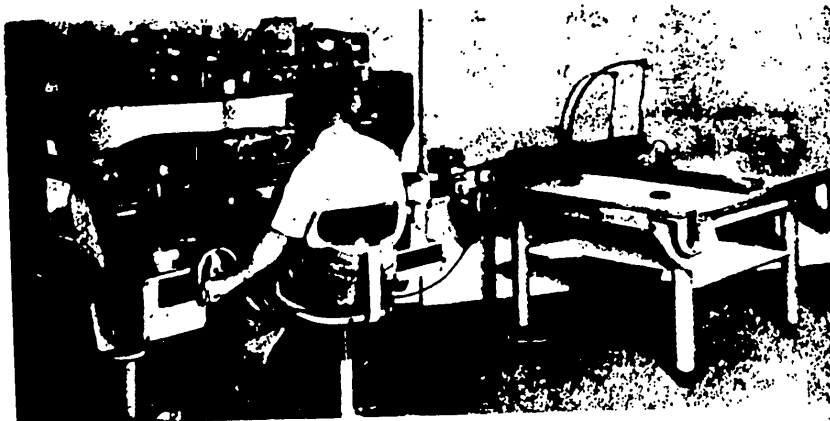


Fig. 79 - Autograph for aerial photograph mapping [used by Military Geographic Institute of the JNA and the Navy Hydrographic Institute].

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 2, 1956, p. 15.



Fig. 80 - Future officers walking in front of a military academy.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 8, 1957, front cover.

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Fig. 81 - Ninth graduating class of the military academy in review.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 20, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 82 - The Advanced Geodetic Academy, opened on 1 September [1956], will train geodetic and cartographic specialists.

-Source: Ibid.



Fig. 83 - Cadets of the Quartermaster Academy...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 8, 1957, p. 7.

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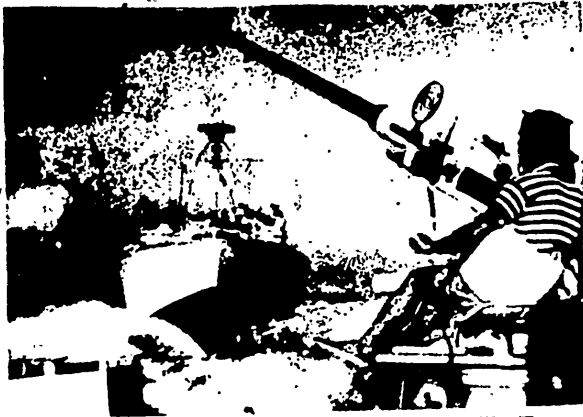


Fig. 84 - Yugoslav shipyards series-produce torpedo boats.  
Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 14, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 85 - Seaborne troops making a landing [from torpedo boats].  
Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 6, 1956, p. 4.

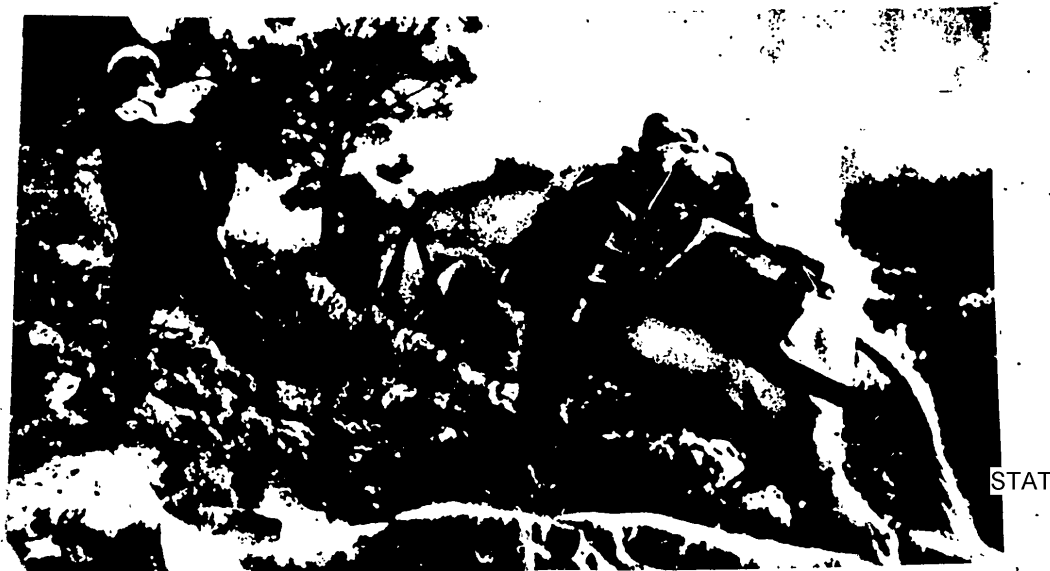


Fig. 87 - Daily trip to the coastal observation station from a small town in the vicinity.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 9, 1956, p. 4.

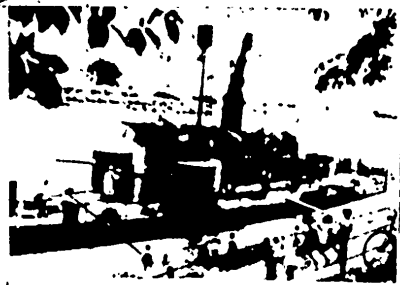


Fig. 88 - A monitor of the Naval River Fleet [of the Yugoslav Navy]...which also include gun boats, patrol boats, mine layers and landing craft.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 7, 1956, p. 16.

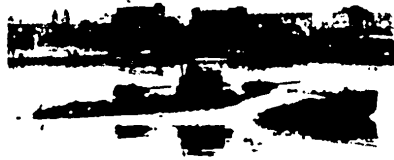


Fig. 89 - Armored motor boat of the Naval River Fleet.

Source: Ibid.



Fig. 90 - Mine sweeper of the Naval River Fleet.

Source: Ibid.



Fig. 91 - Winter quarters [of Naval River Fleet].

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 5, 1956, p. 8.



Fig. 92 - View of Yugoslav airfield with antisubmarine aircraft...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 18, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 93 - A fighter - bomber with 32 rockets is a powerful weapon against tanks and aircraft.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 21, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 94 - Preparing napalm bombs at a Yugoslav airfield.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 20, 1956, p. 2.

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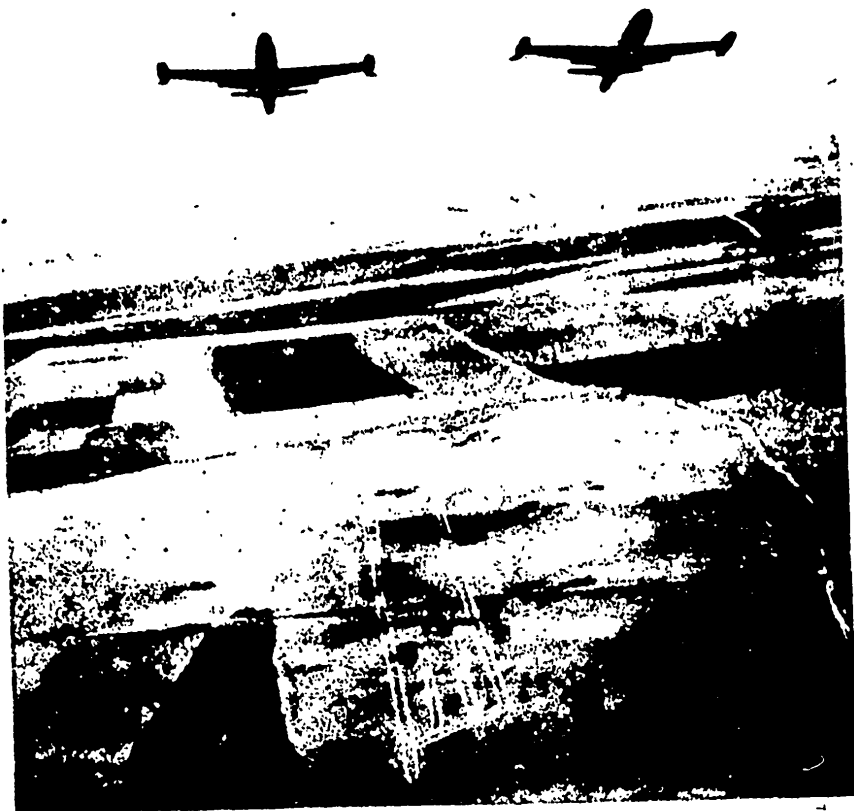


Fig. 95 - Fighter-bombers practice attack on a RR station.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 20, 1956, p. 4.



Fig.. 96 - The operations room is an important factor in commanding aerial combat...

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 14, 1956, p. 2.

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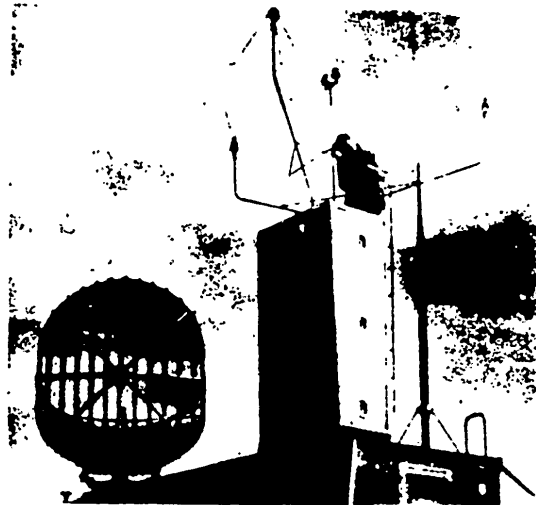


Fig. 97 - View of a radar station for blind landing -  
Many Yugoslav airfields have this type of  
installation.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 18, 1956, p. 2.



Fig. 98 - A Yugoslav soldier operating an antiaircraft  
automatic electronic computer.

Source: P: Front, Beograd, No. 14, 1956, p. 2.

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